

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — The command of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and its allies have decided not to fire on Phalangist and Lebanese Army positions in areas where the multinational forces are located in order to avoid accidentally harming the latter, SANA reported. The announcement followed unconfirmed reports by Christian radio stations that French aircraft and the *USS Eisenhower* took retaliatory action against PSP and Syrian artillery emplacements responsible for shelling French and U.S. positions in the Beirut area. According to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon and Voice of Lebanon radio, the *Eisenhower* fired electronically guided missiles to destroy 10 artillery emplacements in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Beirut radio announced earlier that U.S. positions at Beirut airport came under fire and that F-14's from the *Eisenhower* overflew the area. Paris radio did not confirm that French aircraft bombarded PSP positions, but did note that French planes overflew the Ash-Shuf after two French soldiers had been killed by shellfire. The French defense minister warned that the French Air Force would destroy batteries shelling the French headquarters in Beirut unless the firing ceased immediately, the radio reported. French aircraft pinpointed a PSP target for Lebanese Army artillery, according to the Voice of Lebanon. A PSP source cited by Damascus radio denied that PSP forces had shelled French positions and stressed that his party highly appreciates France's "positive stands" on the Lebanese situation.

Meanwhile, PSP and Phalangist communiqués broadcast respectively by Damascus radio and Voice of Lebanon both claimed successes in foiling attacks by their opponents in the 'Alayh area. The Phalangists said they captured several villages near Kafr Matta and the PSP accused them of massacring 50 villagers in Al-Binnay. Lebanese Army positions came under fire and shelling was also reported in the eastern Ash-Shuf at 'Ayn Zhalta, according to Beirut radio.

In another development, Beirut radio reported that the Lebanese Government has evidence that some 2,000 Palestinians are participating in the fighting alongside the PSP. Although north Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio admitted that Fatah units are involved in the fighting, Damascus radio broadcast an official PLO statement denying that any "Palestinian revolution forces" have participated in the Ash-Shuf battles.

Political Developments — Presidential envoy Robert McFarlane met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus radio reported. Neither side divulged details of the talks, which lasted almost 2 hours, Radio Monte Carlo said. The radio also cited unconfirmed reports that McFarlane intends to meet with PSP leader Walid Junblatt. The Druze leader told journalists in

Lebanon that he is ready to meet McFarlane in Damascus, AFP reported. Junblatt also said he is willing to engage in a dialogue with the Lebanese Government if the Phalangists and the Lebanese Army withdraw from the Ash-Shuf-'Alayh area and if the Army commander and chief of staff resign. Meanwhile, the Damascus paper *Ath-Thawrah* said the only and ideal way to "rescue" Lebanon is to liquidate the "Phalangist regime," SANA reported.

Saudi Mediation Frozen — Saudi Arabia has decided to "freeze" its efforts to mediate between Lebanon and Syria until "positive indications" appear that justify a resumption of the Kingdom's efforts in this respect, KUNA reported. Radio Monte Carlo had reported earlier that Jordan and Saudi Arabia were making a fresh attempt to reach a cease-fire.

Israeli Comment — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i reaffirmed Israel's desire to avoid intervention in the Ash-Shuf battles and let the multinational force prevent the fighting, according to Jerusalem radio.

VOAL Transmission — The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio temporarily stopped broadcasting after announcing that a car-bomb explosion near the Al-Murabitun headquarters in Beirut caused heavy damage and casualties.

Israel

Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres announced in an interview with *Ma'ariv* that the Alignment will not join a national unity government unless he is made the leader.

Iran

Islamic Revolution Guards Corps personnel are to be sent to the Gulf island of Larak to maintain closer surveillance over Iran's territorial waters, according to IRNA.

The Armenian group Orly was responsible for the car-bomb explosion in a French Embassy vehicle which injured two women, an anonymous caller told AFP's Tehran bureau.

Sudan

In a speech to the Sudanese Socialist Union reported by the London-based paper *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*, President Ja'far Numayri accused the Soviet union, Iran, and an unidentified neighboring country of conspiring against his regime and claimed that dissidents and opposition leaders met recently in Moscow to plan to bring Sudan "under Soviet hegemony."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Khalil al-Wazir Warns U.S. on Lebanon Actions
NC080808 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
 0645 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday chaired a meeting of the Palestinian commanders in Al-Biq'a and northern Lebanon to study the developments in the military and political situation in light of the battles raging in the mountain and Ash-Shuf and the brilliant victory scored by the Progressive Socialist Party forces and the joint national forces in purging Bhamdun and nearby areas from the isolationist forces.

The commanders discussed the grave escalation the U.S. Administration is bent on, represented by the warning issued by the U.S. spokesman to Syria, which implied a direct military threat. Concerning this subject, Brother Abu Jihad declared that the Palestinian revolution will not stand idly by in the face of any U.S. aggression against sister Syria or against its armed forces, which are legitimately present in Lebanon, despite the peripheral differences between us and Syria. The Palestinian revolution categorically rejects this blatant U.S. intervention in Lebanese and Arab internal affairs, as well as the U.S. policy of constantly defying the will of our Arab people.

Brother Abu Jihad added: While strongly condemning this new U.S. escalation against sister Syria and the Lebanese national and Islamic Forces, we feel that we are faced with new duties to confront the surrounding dangers resulting from the U.S. plan in the Arab area as a whole and in Lebanon in particular.

Brother Abu Jihad said: The current cycle of violence is caused by the continuous U.S. intervention in Lebanon, which has always sided with the Zionist aggression against our Arab nation, and by direct U.S. military participation in attacking the national and Islamic masses and their forces in Lebanon.

Brother Abu Jihad added: Those who are bombarding our camps and masses in Beirut must well realize that this is a dangerous course for which they will pay a high price.

During the meeting, the Palestinian commanders in Al-Biq'a and northern Lebanon discussed the military situation and all eventualities. Arrangements and measures were taken to activate the military effectiveness of the joint forces in the Al-Biq'a, the mountain, and northern Lebanon.

N. Lebanon VOP: Fatah Participating in Fighting
NC080828 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
 0620 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the Zionist enemy have accused Fatah of escalating the fighting in the mountain. The leaders of the isolationists have accused the Fatah movement of actively participating in the current fighting in the mountain. Although we prefer deeds to words and although we do not like to boast, we do not deny these accusations. It is an honor for Fatah that its

forces are vanguards in the current furious fighting taking place in the mountain.

Fatah is loyal to its principles and allies. Regardless of the Zionist and isolationist objectives behind the accusation leveled against Fatah that it is participating in the fighting in the mountain, Fatah's stands have not changed. Fatah rifles will continue to fight and Fatah's heroic fighters will remain the vanguards who will escalate this fighting and expand it in the mountain, Beirut, and everywhere until the isolationist plotting is put down and the Zionist-U.S. plan is foiled.

We welcome these accusations. We are prepared for all consequences. We welcome the battles.

PLO Denies Participation in Ash-Shuf Fighting
JN072123 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 2015 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO information and culture department, has announced the following on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee:

In reply to statements by a responsible Lebanese Government source, we would like to affirm that the forces of the Palestinian revolution which support and back the Lebanese National Salvation Front led by Walid Junblatt have not participated in the current battles in the Ash-Shuf area, nor have any of the Palestinian revolution groups done such a thing.

'Abd Rabbuh called the report fabricated and is baseless. It aims at justifying the failure of the isolationist army and the Phalangists to implement the plot against the Ash-Shuf and the rest of the Lebanese nationalist areas.

'Abd Rabbuh also said that this report further aims at preparing the way for open U.S. military intervention in the current fighting against the fraternal Lebanese people and their nationalist forces. He asserted that any intervention by the U.S. and the multinational forces in the current fighting will compel the Palestinian forces to carry out their pan-Arab task in defending Lebanon's Arabism, sovereignty, and independence by supporting the Lebanese nationalist forces that are now fighting against the hostile scheme aimed against Lebanon, Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the entire Arab region.

Hani al-Hasan on Palestinian Action on Lebanon
NC070957 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
 0645 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Hani al-Hasan said yesterday in Damascus that the Palestinian military leaders had met in Lebanon and worked out a plan to confront the isolationist moves. He said that the Arab region is undergoing a delicate stage and that Syria and the Palestinian resistance are particularly exposed to grave plots which will be increasingly revealed in the coming days. This is why the Syrian leadership should give leeway to the Fatah forces to assume their natural role alongside the Lebanese national forces.

Arab League Statement on Lebanon Contacts*LD071322 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Tunis, 7 Sep (TAP)—The Arab League General Secretariat issued the following statement yesterday:

"The situation in Lebanon is still attracting concentrated attention from Secretary General Chadli Klibi, who has begun to exert concentrated efforts since the events there developed into bloody clashes before Israel's partial withdrawal from the mountain. After that, the secretary general sent urgent cables to all Arab kings and presidents calling on them to implement Arab action to heal the exploding situation in that fraternal country.

"He also sent a special cable in this connection to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The secretary general received a phone call from Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. He also made similar contacts with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim.

"Meanwhile, the General Secretariat of the League sent memorandums to the Arab countries on security developments in Beirut and the Lebanese mountain. In addition, the secretary general directed several special messages, whose substance have not been revealed, to some Arab personalities and to an official delegate from Lebanon, which included the critical situation in Lebanon and the Lebanese and Arab means to treat it.

"The League's secretary general is still continuing his consultations and contacts on developments in Lebanon. His latest contact today was with Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal."

Al-Wazir on Changes in Israeli Leadership*NC071251 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Final part of interview with Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and Palestinian revolution forces deputy commander in chief, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Brother Abu Jihad, from Lebanon we move to a leading news report, namely the dramatic and unexpected change in the Israeli leadership, the resignation of Menahem Begin, and the nomination of Yitzhaq Shamir as his successor. It appears that this is not a domestic event and it cannot be viewed as such. It is a consequence of the situation in Israel resulting from the war in Lebanon, particularly the Beirut battle, the interaction within the Zionist entity because of the great losses sustained by the Israeli army. Israeli public opinion has likewise discovered that the goals for which the war was waged have not been achieved. It can be said that Begin's resignation has Palestinian-Lebanese roots — the roots of the Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness which has changed the equation and calculations. The question is: What is your evaluation of the significance of this resignation and its effect on general Israeli policy in the future, be it toward our people in the occupied territory or toward the region in general? It can be said that our people in the occupied territory contribute to domestic changes in Israel.

[Al-Wazir] There is no doubt that every observer in the world clearly witnessed the effects of the battle that took place in Lebanon. Everyone witnessed the heroic steadfastness in confronting the Israeli invasion with all its power and capabilities, which sought to end the battle within 72 hours. But the battle extended to 88 days in a unique heroic fight in contemporary history. [sentence indistinct] This is evident and our people inside know. All the world followed the effects on the military, political, and economic spheres, along with their deep effect on this society.

Concerning the interactions that took place within the Zionist entity, the war has had its great and profound effects and has escalated such interactions daily. Begin's resignation is not all; there will be further interactions. The continued steadfastness, the daily losses behind the enemy lines, and the many Israeli army soldiers killed or wounded exacerbate the contradictions and deepen the losses, thus rendering interactions more complex.

Concerning Begin's departure, the coming or the departure of Peres, or the coming of Shamir or others, the Palestinians know the enemy very well and understand his internal structure more than others because of our friction. We understand the individual personalities of Peres, Shamir, Begin, and others. We have suffered a great deal from them.

The basic fact is that changing the people does not alter the establishment's policy. It is true that Begin has been characterized by [transmission interruption] forging the true things inside him and the deep ideology according to which he was brought up. He could superficially conceal his hatred of our people and nation. However, deep inside them all [Israeli politicians], since the establishment was set up, they have been seeking the end of our people's existence, our liquidation, and our destruction.

Our people in the occupied territory are suffering from the policy bringing slow and gradual death to all aspects of their life. Begin has been most enthusiastic of this policy and the most ideological in achieving and implementing it step by step in every house, settlement, and on every inch of land. Also, Shamir is not different than these men. He is not different than Begin. We do not believe that this policy will weaken tightening the grip on our people. On the contrary, we find that Shamir can be more enthusiastic.

Therefore, we must face the fact that this establishment will maintain its program and policy. We must be more prepared to confront the effects of this policy. How must we be more prepared? By our unity above all; by the unity of our people in the occupied territory, and by constantly rallying around one leadership. We must consolidate our support of the PLO and its leadership. We must likewise consolidate our organized action in the occupied territory to bolster the march of the Palestinian national front and to lead the daily struggle in the occupied territory. No efforts must be spared and all obstacles must be eliminated because we need to be united so that we can confront as one the plots which our people are facing in the occupied territory. We must study them, make plans, and follow them up.

We can now see the new campaign that is being conducted to depend on some figures after the enemy despaired of the failed village league policy. The enemy is now seeking new means. We

say that the enemy will fail as all other attempts have failed before. The people will continue to safeguard their existence, their unity at home and abroad, and uphold their struggle whatever their pain, problems, and daily difficulties. We all admit our shortcomings. We, as a Palestinian revolution outside the occupied territory, admit our inability to do our duties toward our people inside the territory. The events, such as those taking place here, draw our attention away from following up the problems of our people in the occupied territory. These problems are renewed daily. In Hebron the settlement operation is an attempt to stab into the heart of the city. This will happen to other cities after they have established settlements outside and around cities.

Naturally, such a policy will again be resumed. There are attempts to destroy the Palestinian existence and life in the occupied territory. Inside our territory we must consolidate and deepen our unity in all our institutions, in universities, in schools, in benevolent societies, national establishments, in clubs, in municipalities, and in national rural councils. We must safeguard our national establishments and our unity, and must be as one bloc. We must not allow anyone to divide our unity. By our unity we can confront all these plots. Hence we will be the rock upon which all enemy attempts will falter.

This is the unity that is required at home and is similar to that required abroad. We must struggle and, although at times we have faced some obstacles, we must be patient and seek with all our efforts to make our unity the rock on which all plots are destroyed.

[Reporter] At the conclusion of this interview we thank brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, for this comprehensive interview in which he clearly and frankly spoke about the Palestinian revolution's stance, the PLO's stance regarding all current issues at the Palestinian level, particularly at the Fatah level, and at the Arab level. We hope for more such interviews so that the people are kept informed of the Palestinian stance regarding various events. Thanks again to Brother Abu Jihad.

Palestinian Reconciliation Efforts To Continue

GF061540 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, 6 Sep (WAKH) — It has been learned from a reliable Palestinian source that an agreement was reached during the meetings held in Tunis by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat with the 18-member reconciliation committee to continue efforts to prepare the ground to heal the rift between Syria and the PLO and settle the differences between Fatah and its dissidents in Al-Biqa'. It has also been learned that a number of members of the committee have left Tunis for Syria and the Al-Biqa' valley.

Palestinian Reconciliation Delegation in Amman

JN070842 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 7 Sep 83 p 1, 22

[Text] The Palestinian reconciliation delegation has returned to Amman from Tunis.

Lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, the head of the delegation, told *Ar-Ra'y* that the delegation held a series of meetings with the Fatah Central Committee. He said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Mahmud 'Abbas, Khalid al-Hasan, and Hani al-Hasan participated in the meetings, during which participants discussed the memorandum presented by the reconciliation delegation to the Fatah parties.

Bakr said that the Fatah Central Committee delivered to him its response to the delegation's memorandum.

On a question regarding his opinion on the results of the delegation's talks in Tunis, Bakr said: We have reasons to be optimistic, to settle the Fatah crisis, and to restore its unity in order to strengthen the PLO's unity and bolster the Palestinian people's struggle.

About the nature of the Central Committee's response to the delegation's memorandum, Bakr said that it is not for publication and that publishing or disclosing its contents would serve no purpose.

The head of the delegation called on Fatah's two parties to refrain from making press statements that would hamper the efforts of the reconciliation delegation, which has achieved positive steps since the beginning of its mission to settle the crisis.

The Palestinian reconciliation delegation reviewed with the PLO Executive Committee chairman and members the explosive situation in Lebanon, given that what is taking place in Lebanon is not a local issue but a general pan-Arab issue directly related to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general.

Fatah Dissidents Send Message to Al-Asad

GF030602 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 1 Sep 83 p 13

[Open letter from group of Fatah leaders in Al-Biqa' to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian leadership — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, may God keep you. Greetings of the revolution. We are the cadres of the nationalist line within the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, and its Al-'Asifah forces. We beg Your Excellency to take our proposals listed below into consideration. These proposals are the result of the meetings that took place with the military and political cadres who constitute the nationalist line and who, although not organized in one mass that stands on its own, are united within the nationalist political line in Fatah movement.

Your Excellency, I believe that the national duty commands us all to be with Syria's steadfastness against the wicked Zionist aggression and against international imperialism.

Your Excellency, we have agreed to bear our historic responsibility in these critical and difficult times in order to become a tool of truth regarding all issues concerning the Arab country of Syria. Your Excellency, we can only afford to be truthful with God as our witness to what we say.

Mr President, we ask you to give us the opportunity and time to form a joint working team with the Syrian Arab country and rectify the political line in accordance with Syria's policy according to a working plan that is to be agreed upon. We can make our loud voice audible to all honorable people in the world.

We say to you that the movement's cadres are against the decision to move away from Syria and they support your clear political line. Primarily, we propose the following points for the working plan we aspire to achieve:

1. A special relationship with Syria.
2. Uniting the Syrian-Fatah political line.
3. Obliging our leadership to sign a pledge of honor to implement what is agreed upon with the Syrian leadership.
4. A clear Fatah policy with regard to the Jordanian regime, rejection of the Fes and Reagan plans, and a severing of relations with the Jordanian regime.
5. Dismissal of all bad elements among the military and political cadres of the Fatah movement.
6. The readiness of some military and security cadres to carry out any mission to the benefit of the Syrian Arab country anywhere in the world.
7. The formation of financial, military, and administrative control committees to supervise all aspects as listed above within an internal reformation program within the Fatah movement.
8. An immediate truce with the group of Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] under Syrian control and supervision. Each party should remain in its positions while evacuating all military positions and offices overlooking the main road in order to achieve this truce. Also, the freedom of movement for all disputing parties under Syrian authority and supervision should be secured.
9. The appointment of a representative of the Foreign Ministry, a representative of the Defense Ministry, and a representative of the Regional Command to meet with the nationalist elements in Shatura in preparation for the start of a democratic dialogue.
10. The conflict may become a conflict within Fatah through democracy but never a Syrian-Palestinian conflict in order to thwart the conspiracy of international Zionism, imperialism, Arab reaction and the Lebanese front to benefit from such a conflict.
11. Obligate the following Palestinian groups to be neutral in the conflict that is taking place between Fatah groups: PFLP-GC, As-Sa'iqah, the Popular Struggle Front, and the Libyan forces in order for the serious and strong reformation process within Fatah to be carried out. Practically, this is better than converting the conflict into a Palestinian-Syrian conflict or into a Palestinian-Palestinian conflict that will reflect on the Lebanese National Movement and on the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese masses.

12. Prompt action must be adopted before the issue becomes a Syrian-Palestinian conflict that is reflected in the northern arena in Lebanon (Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese) in a manner that would harm the interests of the Syrian Arab country and the Palestinian resistance. The plans of the Lebanese front were based on this matter and today they are implementing this conspiracy in the north. With the efforts of all of us and through your wise leadership, we can foil the destructive plot and throw the ball into the court of Israel and the Lebanese front and enable the Lebanese masses to believe in the struggle of Syria and the Palestinian resistance during the continuing bloodshed.

13. Among the elements who agree with us within the national line are the following brothers, who hold leading posts in the Fatah movement:

Lieutenant Colonel Ismail Mahmud 'Anhah, alias Abu Ahmad, leader of the special groups and director of the central liaison office in Lebanon;

Lieutenant Colonel Munthir Abu Ghazalah, commander of the north region and commander of the naval force;

Lieutenant Colonel Ziyad al-Abrash, commander of the militia forces and acting commander of the Yarmuk forces;

Lieutenant Colonel 'Abbud Abu Ibrahim, assistant commander of the militia forces;

Major Yahya Rabah, official in charge of the political orientation of the Al-Qastal forces;

Major Mazin 'Iz ad-Din, official in charge of the political orientation of the Al-Yarmuk forces;

Major Husayn al-Hibi, commander of a unit within the force of 17;

Major Samih Nasr, commander of the battalion of the September Martyrs;

Major Marwan, commander of the Al-Jarmaq Student Battalion;

Major 'Adanan, commander of the Galelli Battalion;

Major 'Abd al-Mu'ti, commander of the airborne forces;

Brother Abu Muhammad Hudhud, assistant director of the military department;

Brother Ahmad al-Bayyumi, official in charge of central security in Syria;

Brother Mahmud Mutayr Wahid, official of Syrian financial affairs;

Brother Husayn al-Khatib, assistant official of Syrian financial affairs;

Brother Jihad as-Saghir, official in charge of Al-Biq'a financial affairs;

Brother Majid as-Saghir, commander of the Abu Yusuf an-Najjar Battalion;

Brother Salih Muslih, official in charge of central security in Al-Biq'a;

Brother Abu Dhabi, official in charge of unified security in Al-Biq'a;

Brother Abu Ahmad Mansur, member of the popular committee and member of the regional committee in Al-Biq'a;

Brother Ibrahim Muslih, member of the regional committee in Al-Biq'a;

Brother Muhammad al-Fa'ur, secretary of the Ta'labayah organization branch;

Brother Abu Faruq, member of the Syrian district committee;

Brother Abu 'Ammar Sa'd, official in charge of the Syrian district.

There are also other office officials and cadres in the world who can be added to this list.

14. All these people agree wholeheartedly on the need to ensure Palestinian-Syrian and Fatah-Syrian cohesion.

15. Mr President, you can extend a helpful hand to us in order to avert daily bloodshed and in order to demonstrate a vivid image which indicates that we desire martyrdom — death through confrontation of the Zionist enemy and behind its lines.

16. We will wait for Your Excellency to inform us through official channels on the beginning of the dialogue. We also expect Your Excellency to force the other side to stop at this point so that we can place all our available capabilities at the service of Syria and the Palestinian resistance. May you remain until victory is attained.

Copy to the interior minister.

Copy to the defense minister.

Copy to the chief of staff.

Signed: Lt Gen Isma'il Mahmud 'Anhah, alias Abu Ahmad, commander of the special groups and director of the central liaison office

SANA: DFLP on Lebanese Government, Phalangists
JN062054 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Sep (SANA) — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) has called on all Arab states and the Arab national and progressive forces to support the Lebanese people, the National Salvation Front, and the Lebanese nationalist forces in their struggle against Phalangist plans to

spread hegemony and against the humiliating Israeli-Lebanese agreement. In a statement published here today, the DFLP pointed out that recent developments in the Lebanese arena reveal the suspect alliance between the fascist Lebanese authority represented by the Phalangists and their allies, the goal of which is to strengthen their control of the remaining part of Lebanon after the withdrawal of Israeli forces to the Al-Awwali River and to impose Phalangist hegemony and the agreement of submission which the Lebanese regime signed with the Israeli enemy on all Lebanese nationalist forces and the Lebanese people. At the end of its statement, the PFLP also clarified that the goal of the agreement of submission is to turn Lebanon into a U.S.-Zionist protectorate by using various forms of repression and by using the Phalangist army to impose the alliance between the Phalangists and the Lebanese authorities on the national forces.

'Arafat, Romania's Ceausescu Have Talks 7 Sep
AU071810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian
1700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, (Faqar Abu Nizzar), secretary of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah, and Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest, also participated in the talks.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat expressed satisfaction at this new meeting and the continuation of the Romanian-Palestinian summit on matters of mutual interest and other international issues. The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed determination to deepen and develop relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the one hand, and the PLO, on the other, as well as between our two peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the unity of anti-imperialist forces, independence, security, and peace in the world.

The sides also exchanged views on certain topical international issues. They stressed that the basic problem of our times is disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, proceeding to a reduction of armaments and halting the arms race. In this respect, they pointed out the need to halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones. They stressed the importance of successfully concluding the Madrid meeting by adopting the document agreed upon by the participating states. They also emphasized the need to proceed to organizing a conference on trust and disarmament, something which is an important part of the policy of detente.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the sides believe that political and diplomatic efforts should be intensified to resolve problems in that area by urgently starting negotiations on a lasting peace in that region. They assessed that an overall, just, and lasting peace in that area can be attained only through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war and the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Both sides stressed the significance of organizing an international conference under UN aegis, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO — as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — the USSR and the United States, as well as other states capable of making a contribution to the peace process in that area. They stressed that all solutions and proposals should be taken into account so as to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need to strengthen the unity of Palestinian forces within the PLO, under Comrade Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, because the success of the struggle to attain the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and create their own independent state depends upon this unity. Both sides also stressed the urgent need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon as a positive step in an overall resolution of the problems of that region.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and himself, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked the Romanian people, the RCP, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for their consistent support to the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their rights, attain their legitimate national aspirations, and find a just and lasting solution to problems in that part of the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the RCP and the Romanian Government and people to continue to support the Palestinian people's just cause and to contribute to establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

'Arafat Departs 7 Sep

*AU071946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/09/1983 — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Upon departure, the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BAHRAIN

Syrian Policy Regarding Lebanon Questioned

GF061120 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 6 Sep (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* states that Syria's call for the Arab countries to sever relations with Lebanon cannot be regarded as a fortunate move in harmony with Syria's stance or the stance of other Arab countries toward Lebanon. The newspaper says that subjecting Lebanon to Egypt's experience, when the Arab countries severed relations following the Camp David agreement, is a move which does not take into consideration Lebanon's circumstances as a weak state tortured by conflicts. The paper states that the adoption of such a step serves neither Lebanon nor Syria nor the Arab cause, and that Israel is the first to truly benefit from such a stance.

The newspaper affirms that if the Arabs isolate Lebanon due to relations between Lebanon and Israel, then Lebanon will be left with only one alternative, which is to bolster and strengthen those relations with the Zionist entity. The newspaper warns against adopting this step, which would have a negative impact on the contacts of the national forces in Lebanon with the other parts of the Arab homeland, as well as with hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees, a matter which will cause their surrender to the Phalangists and the Zionist terror.

Concluding its editorial, *Akhbar al-Khalij* calls for avoiding extremism and taking a wise approach without harming the military and political struggle. This approach would break Lebanon's link with the Zionist enemy.

KUWAIT

Shaykh Sabah Leaves for Visit to Jidda

LD071122 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 Sep (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information, left for Jidda this morning on a brief visit.

An official source told KUNA that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will meet with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to acquaint him with the results of his meetings with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council states' efforts to heal the Arab split and to clear the Arab atmosphere, and also to provide the minimum degree of Arab accord in preparation for the forthcoming summit in Riyadh this November.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad is accompanied by the director of administration of his office, Ambassador Sulaymna Majid ash-Shahin.

Returns Home

LD072217 Kuwait KUNA in English 1721 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Sep (KUNA) — Deputy premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh al-Ahmad as-Sabah returned home after a one day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Shaykh as-Sabah, who conveyed a message from H. H. the Amir to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed satisfaction over the outcome of his talks with the monarch.

On arrival, Shaykh as-Sabah told reporters that the King Fahd was briefed on talks he earlier conducted with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on preparations for the forthcoming Arab summit and efforts to clear Arab atmospheres.

"As usual King Fahd expressed deep concern with the issue and affirmed his determination to exert every possible effort in serving the Arab cause," Shaykh as-Sabah added.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Freeze' Reported on Syrian-Lebanese Mediation

LD071511 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Sep (KUNA) — Saudi Arabia has announced that it has decided to freeze its efforts to mediate between Lebanon and Syria until the appearance of encouraging positive indications which justify the resumption of the Saudi efforts in this respect.

Statement Issued

LD071543 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 7 Sep (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz presided over an extraordinary Cabinet meeting Wednesday. After the meeting the Minister of Information 'Ali ash-Sha'ir gave a statement to SPA in which he said: The Cabinet, during its extraordinary session this afternoon, issued the following statement:

Throughout the bloody development of the Lebanese crisis, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia did its best through its good offices to close ranks and to heal the rift without taking the side of either party. The Kingdom has concentrated its efforts during the past months. In this, the Kingdom was mediating between the Lebanese and Syrian brothers in order to achieve a form of agreement which guarantees the independence of Lebanon and its sovereignty over all its territories.

The Kingdom regrets that it realizes its good offices did not lead to or achieve the required results. In spite of that it did not spare any effort to bring the points of view closer together. In light of this, the Kingdom finds itself forced to freeze its efforts until the appearance of new, encouraging, positive indications which justify the resumption of the Kingdom's good offices in this concern.

Interior Minister Views Iranian Pilgrim Actions
LD062153 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Mecca, Sep 6 SPA — The Saudi Government, under the guidance of HM King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah, has been doing its utmost to enlighten and instruct the guests of God on performing pilgrimage rituals perfectly and has set up big projects in ritual areas to facilitate the performance of their duty in ease and comfort, Interior Minister Prince Nayif said here today. Prince Nayif, who is also chairman of the Pilgrimage Higher Committee, made this remark at a press conference he gave here today after touring Mecca and holy ritual areas. He was accompanied on the tour by Prince Majed ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca. Regarding the limitation of pilgrims from Islamic countries and Islamic minorities, Prince Nayif said the Kingdom had not thought over the limitation of pilgrims from abroad.

"But the Pilgrimage Higher Committee has discussed the issue of pilgrims from inside the country. Moreover, it will study the issue further," he added.

Referring to the security situation, Prince Nayif said it is good. Some of the Iranian pilgrims two days ago caused some disturbance to pilgrims and we asked them not to repeat this act and we are hopeful that they will respond to our request, he added. Prince Nayif warned that any violation of rules and regulations would land its perpetrators in trouble, "but we hope that pilgrims will cooperate with security authorities in their duty to preserve the pilgrims' safety and peace." He expressed hope that Iranian pilgrims would refrain from behaving he said [as received] in the past years and reaffirmed that security organs would deal harshly with anybody without any consideration to his nationality who would try to violate pilgrimage rules and regulations or cause disturbance to his fellow pilgrims. "The Kingdom doors are open to every Muslim and that they will treat every case separately," he said.

Commenting on the number of pilgrims from inside the Kingdom, Prince Nayif said their numbers were equal to the number of pilgrims from abroad and expatriates among them form the majority.

He said those pilgrims from inside the Kingdom were repeating the performance of this duty and by this were causing inconveniences to pilgrims from abroad.

"We will not ask anybody who did not make the journey to holy places from performing the duty, but we ask others who have made this journey to give chance to others to perform the fifth pillar of Islam," he added.

Asked about the pilgrimage plan, Prince Nayif said that it would be similar to previous ones which had been successful, adding that tunnels and bridges built this year would facilitate the smooth flow of traffic in the ritual areas.

Israel's Partial Withdrawal in Lebanon Eyed
LD050927 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[News and comment prepared by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The Lebanese Government has announced that it regards the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as frozen now that Israel has carried out its sudden partial withdrawal in Lebanon. The Lebanese Government has announced that the partial withdrawal of the enemy forces from Jabal was carried out outside the framework of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and thus the agreement is deemed frozen, since the enemy carried out the withdrawal of its forces from the Ash-Shuf region without coordination with the Lebanese Government.

This announcement by the Lebanese Government about a deliberate infringement by the enemy reflects a feeling of bitterness because Israel deliberately intended to create a security vacuum in the region, leaving the warring Lebanese factions facing one another, which results in further fighting. This is what actually happened: The situation exploded with bloodshed. The Israeli enemy, who under the pressure of losses of men and material felt that he had to withdraw from the area to the line of the deployment of his forces at the 'Awwali River in southern Lebanon, decided to carry out the partial withdrawal planned for the explosion of the situation in the areas from which he withdrew in order to set more obstacles before the Lebanese Government. Evidence of this is the fact that the Israelis handed over their positions to the local militia forces, as reported by Lebanese officials. This reflects the enemy's ill intention, for this is his reply to the lack of response from the Lebanese Government to his demands, which constituted and continue to constitute a threat to the security, safety, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

On the basis of this reality the situation in the Lebanese arena at present is extremely sensitive and complicated. The dangers which can be seen might constitute only a small portion of the dangers which the future holds. Hence the responsibility of the Lebanese themselves to confront the challenge threatening Lebanon, land and people, since the agreement of the Lebanese among themselves is the more decisive factor in putting an end to an acute and destructive tragedy whose solution cannot be imposed by anyone from outside the Lebanese conscience.

Lebanese Faction Fighting Said Explosive
LD080209 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The fierce battles between the Lebanese factions are intensifying in the suburbs of Beirut and Al-Jabal [Mountain], while local and Arab efforts are being exerted so as to contain the explosive situation.

The current tragic succession of events is a warning that the tragedy of the Lebanese people is once again beginning to engulf Lebanon, land and people, instead of Lebanon containing the tragedy. The escalation of the fighting in Al-Jabal among the warring factions is a clear and grave picture of the depth of the crisis of mutual mistrust between the sides in the conflict, a matter which gives the impression of fresh complications surfacing and becoming an element that contributes to the cycle of confrontation which might drag Lebanon back to the atmosphere of civil war whose wounds are still bleeding and whose enormous cost the Lebanese are paying with their lives and their existence in the shadow of battle in which every side insists on triumphing even at the cost of losing Lebanon.

The real challenge to all the factions of Lebanon does not lie in equating the victor and the defeated and in consolidating this equation through fighting among the various factions. The real challenge is for the Lebanese with all their political affiliations to overcome the tribulations which have stormed and continue to storm Lebanon. The bloody clashes which are being intensified among the fighting factions constitute a grave situation which, it is feared, may drag the situation to a decisive point which might lead to the destruction of Lebanon's internal structure.

Hence the Lebanese are required to rise above their own local conflict and enter into the circle of true perception of the truth of the matters before any other party from outside the Lebanese arena. There is no doubt that the attainment of some form of agreement by the Lebanese is (?the same as) a stronger wall for the protection of Lebanon, its land and people. These being the considerations, the big question that continues to be raised is: How is it possible to overcome the tragedy with a correct vision of the future? The answer lies with the Lebanese and all their factions. It is in their power to make (?overcoming the tragedy) an element of sincerity and loyalty. There is still time for this.

King Fahd Receives Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister LD072157 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Jidda 7 Sep (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz conferred in his office at the royal court in Jidda this afternoon with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who arrived in Jidda earlier today.

UAE

Lebanese Situation, U.S. Role Observed GF051035 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 Sep (WAM) — In their editorials today the UAE papers urge the Arab countries to take urgent action to save Lebanon from an ordeal that is almost destroying its existence and Arab character, and to exert every possible effort to enable the Lebanese leaders to take responsibility and confront the fateful challenges now facing them.

In their editorials on the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon yesterday the papers renewed their call to all Lebanese parties to meet and hold a dialogue in order to achieve national unity in the face of Israeli ambitions and plans to partition Lebanon.

In its editorial today *Al-Ittihad* asks: "Has Lebanon reached the point of no return, and can we stand idly by now while Lebanon reaches, or almost reaches, the point of no return?"

Al-Fajr holds the United States responsible for what is current-heck hyphenationally happening in Lebanon and says that the presence of the U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, "a senior official of the U.S. intelligence service" in the region for several weeks represented the gravest period of any visit by a senior U.S. official in the region.

Al-Fajr says that McFarlane reached grave conclusions and engineered even graver events. "The report he submitted to the U.S. National Security Council shows that the groups that are opposing the legitimate Lebanese Government are leftist groups that take their orders from Moscow, and that placating them will give the Soviet Union the opportunity to increase its influence in the region, and will escalate violence, and that this will constitute a threat to U.S. interests," the paper says.

Al-Fajr says that the United States is convinced of this view as evidenced by the statements of many U.S. officials and their claim that "the countries of the region do not want and do not accept the presence of armed groups opposed to the legitimate government in control of any area in the region. Therefore, striking these groups and sects will be acceptable, or more correctly, will not provoke great anger in the region."

The paper says that the presence of a U.S. plan in Lebanon that is based on such a concept "is confirmed by the recent moves of U.S., French and Israeli forces in the region. Both the United States and France are sending more forces to the region, while Israel is hurriedly withdrawing its forces in Ash-Shuf, not for the sake of a partial withdrawal, but in order to avoid any attacks on its forces stationed in populated areas."

Al-Fajr blames the Arab countries for persisting in their quarrels despite the warning signs of the gravity of the situation in Lebanon, and for totally ignoring the enemy on Arab territory who is planning for what Shamir referred to yesterday, namely the intention to continue to establish a "greater Israel."

In conclusion *Al-Fajr* asks: "Can one not do something to stop this imperialist plot before it sweeps our nation away?"

Foreign Minister Meets GCC's Bisharah Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Sep (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of foreign affairs, met in Abu Dhabi today with 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general.

Bisharah said after the meeting that they discussed the preparations and topics for the next GCC summit which will be held in

November. He said they also discussed the means of implementing the recommendations and resolutions approved by the GCC Ministerial Council which was held in At-Ta'if on 22 August and issues concerning the GCC countries. He noted the importance of the convocation of the GCC summit in Doha and the summit's agenda topics. "The conference will discuss all issues concerning the Gulf countries politically, economically, and socially, as well as the current Arab situation and developments," he said.

Bisharah Leaves for Riyadh

GF061714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1425 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 Sep (WAKH)—GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah left Abu Dhabi for Riyadh this evening after a 2-day visit to the UAE.

Ghali Press Conference on Arab, African Issues*NC071320 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has declared that Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri will meet next week to discuss all issues that are related to the Egyptian-Sudanese integration. Praising the achievements of the past stage, his excellency said that the Jonglei canal has been constructed to provide water enough to plant 1 million feddan.

At a press conference held this morning, Dr Ghali said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's talks with U.S. President Reagan at the end of September will focus on the establishment of peace in the Middle East area.

To a question on the resumption of the autonomy talks, his excellency said that Egypt believes that the autonomy talks will only be resumed with the participation of the Palestinians and Jordan, because no tangible results were achieved over the past 3 years. He expressed the hope that the new Israeli administration will reconsider its policy in the area so that the peace process would be resumed.

On Egypt's position toward the Lebanese crisis, Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian stand supports the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, because this agreement is bound to assist Lebanon in regaining its sovereignty over its land.

Asked about Egypt's stand on Chad, Dr Ghali reiterated Egypt's support for the legitimate government, and its condemnation of the Libyan intervention.

On the Namibian issue, Dr Ghali said that Egypt demands that the relevant UN Security Council resolutions should be implemented to achieve Namibia's independence, adding that this independence should not be linked with the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Angola.

Asked about Egyptian-Soviet relations, Dr Ghali said that there are diplomatic relations between the two countries in addition to economic and cultural relations, adding that the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries will take place at the appropriate time.

Ghali on Reagan Initiative*NC071827 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has reaffirmed Egypt's objection to any unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon if not linked to a specific timetable.

Addressing international mass media representatives at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Cairo today, Dr Ghali said the Lebanese-Israeli agreement provides for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with a timetable, because this is the only guarantee that Israel will withdraw to the international border between Israel and Lebanon.

Dr Ghali was replying to a question about his view of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens' statements on a unilateral withdrawal if Israel can guarantee the security of its northern borders.

The minister of state for foreign affairs then dealt with the confidence-building steps that can be adopted by any new Israeli administration to achieve peace. He said these steps should include the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Lebanon and the freezing of settlements in all the occupied Arab territories. He announced that Egypt will support the resolution that will be adopted by the international conference in support of the Palestinian people, now convening in Geneva, which will call for holding an international meeting to be attended by the United States and the Soviet Union as well as by all the parties concerned. He added that Egypt continues to support U.S. President Reagan's initiative for the establishment of peace in the Middle East, because in the absence of acceptable initiatives, the U.S. President's initiative remains the sole framework through which a starting point can be reached for solving the Palestinian problem.

Mubarak To Address United Nations 28 September*NC071257 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will deliver an important speech on behalf of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 28 September during the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, which will open on 20 September in New York.

In his speech, the president will present Egypt's viewpoints of current issues; primarily the Middle East and the Third World, and in particular the economic situations that they face and the priorities that Egypt deems necessary to solve these problems.

Foreign Minister on Lebanese, Palestinian Issues*GF071105 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Doha, 7 Sep (WAKH) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that he is currently stressing the need for Arab solidarity as a political doctrine that will help achieve a just peace. He also expressed his belief that Arab military forces should be maintained as a doctrine of pressure in order to safeguard Arab achievements and stop the further deterioration of the situation.

In an interview carried in today's issue of the Qatari newspaper *Ar-Rayah*, Kamal Hasan 'Ali stresses the need to have at least a minimal concept of what Arab interests are and the need for common Arab action to defend the Palestinian issue and speed up the process for settling the Lebanese issue. The Egyptian minister said that the Lebanese problem has imposed itself on the Palestinian issue from various aspects and has affected the PLO's military strength.

With regard to the political aspects of the issue, he said that the division witnessed in the Palestinian arena due to the interference

of some forces and some countries can weaken the organization politically.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister reiterated his call to the PLO to form a government-in-exile, because the formation of such a government would achieve many political gains for the organization. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that Israel has taken advantage of the situation emerging from the Lebanese crisis to increase its settlements and its activities against the Arab population in the occupied Arab territory.

Asked about Syria's position toward the Lebanese crisis, the Egyptian minister said that he admits that Syria does have claims and that it does have ties with the Lebanese man in the street. Regarding the possibility of the United States solving the Middle East on its own, Hasan 'Ali said that it is wrong to put our achievements at the disposal of the superpowers to do with them as they please. He said: We have clear interests. The first of these is to defend Arab lands and restore the lands occupied in 1967. Once this is fully understood as a basic principle then it will be our duty to look for the means and methods to achieve this away from international polarization.

Abu Ghazalah Speaks at North Korean Banquet
SK070434 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT
6 Sep 83

[Speech by Muhammad Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, head of Egyptian military delegation at 6 September banquet — read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Your Excellencies: I first sincerely express thanks for the valuable speech welcoming our visit. I also extend sincere thanks to the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and all the Korean people in the name of the Egyptian Armed Forces and the Egyptian people for inviting us to visit your country.

I also extend my warmest congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK by the heroic struggle and leadership of his Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Our Egyptian people have keenly watched with surprise your successes that have effected progress and upsurges in all fields, including industries, agriculture, culture, education, and sports. We have regarded your success achieved under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song as a success of the nonaligned countries.

Our Egyptian people highly evaluate your decisive role played in achieving sovereignty and progress among the Third World countries through such methods as opposing division and differences in views within the Nonaligned Movement, strengthening unity and cooperation in the movement, preventing disputes among member countries of the movement, and strengthening the economic and technological cooperation among them. We also actively support the Korean people's independent position and constant efforts to achieve the prosperity and development of the country and the reunification of the fatherland.

Our Egyptian people demand that a new international economic order be established. We oppose becoming a source country of raw materials for big countries. We support your just efforts to realize economic cooperation among developing countries.

Achieving complete peace and justice is a problem for which all of us should jointly make efforts. Our goal is to establish a nonnuclear zone in Asia and the Middle East. We know well the constant efforts of the WPK for peace and stability based on the common goal as comrades-in-arms.

We highly evaluate you who have actively supported the Palestinian people's and the Arab people's just cause for the self-determination of the Palestinian people and for the founding of their independent state.

Our Egyptian people have extended deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for the historic fact that the Korean people as comrades-in-arms assisted us during the past war against the Israeli aggressors.

Our Egyptian people will, in the future, too, actively make every effort to realize the Arab nation's goal for withdrawing all foreign forces occupying the Arab land and for achieving peace and liberation.

The Egyptian people have concentrated all possible efforts on the work of achieving the prosperity of their country in all fields, including the fields of food and housing construction, and have built numerous plants with the support of friendly countries.

The cooperation between the DPRK and Egypt in all fields, including economic and technological fields, has been further strengthened and developed based on the outstanding intimate relations between the great leader President Kim Il-song and President Muhammed Husni Mubarak and the friendly relations between the Egyptian and Korean peoples.

President Muhammed Husni Mubarak's visit of last April to your country at the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song was a historic milestone in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries. Based on this friendship and cooperation, the cooperation between our two countries in all fields will be further expanded and strengthened.

At this significant place I propose a toast to the friendship between the friendly Korean and Egyptian peoples; to a long life in good health for His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people; to a long life in good health for his esteemed excellency President Muhammed Husni Mubarak; to a long life in good health for dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il; to the health of his esteemed excellency General O Chin-u; and to the health of their excellencies present at this place.

Abu Ghazalah, Delegation Begin Visit to North Korea

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit of Deputy Prime Minister and Defense and War Production Minister' Abd al-Halim Abu

Ghazalah and accompanying delegation to North Korea, see the North Korea section of the 7 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

'Ali Sends Letters About Netherlands Unit

NC041344 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today sent letters to the foreign ministers of Lebanon, the United States, Britain, France, and Italy about contacting the Netherlands Government to keep its contingent within the peacekeeping force in Lebanon because Egypt believes that the continued stay of the international forces in Lebanon eases tension there and helps the Lebanese Government to regain its sovereignty over Lebanon.

AL-AHALI Criticizes Cooperation With United States

PM072045 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 31 Aug 83 p 5

[Abd al-'Azim Anis article: "Egypt Within the Framework of U.S. Strategy"]

[Excerpts] When President Mubarak was elected president of the republic he clearly emphasized in his early speeches that he did not want Egypt to be a part of any superpower strategy. Two years have passed since these assurances were made and it is only right that we should examine the situation in general to determine whether these assurances have been transformed into realities or are still mere wishful thinking. This matter is all the more important now in view of the exercises carried out by the Rapid Deployment Force a few days ago on our territory and in Sudan, Somalia, and Oman.

Many observers have noted that the exercises took place against a background of U.S. threats to Libya on account of the Chad developments. It is only natural for one to wonder, therefore, whether there was a connection between the two events. Egyptian officials, rather ashamed of the position Washington put them in, hastened to deny any connection between the two. They were trying to calm Egyptian and Arab public opinion, which is disturbed by the fact that Egyptian territory was being used in U.S. exercises directed against a neighboring state. At any rate, that denial was not taken seriously.

Readers will perhaps recall that early in March two U.S. AWACS planes came to Egypt. The excuse was that they were there for training Egyptian pilots. At that time the provocative U.S. campaign against Libya was at its height in the Gulf of Sidra.

On that occasion Egyptian officials also tried to deny any connection between the presence of the AWACS planes and the U.S.-Libyan crisis. Many observers, however, did not think much of that denial. Even if we accept that the denial was genuine on Egypt's part it is still quite clear that the United States is exploiting the Egyptian Government's naivete to involve Egypt in its plots against the region.

This disgraceful state of affairs is the result of the fact that we, as demonstrated by our decisions and actions — notwithstanding the wishes and intentions of the officials — have been a part of the U.S. imperialist strategy since we signed the Camp David agreements, and perhaps even before that. This will continue to be the case as long as we accept the policy of peace and cooperation with Israel and the policy of giving the United States military facilities at Ra's Banas and allowing the Rapid Deployment Force to hold regular exercises on our territory. Our declared commitment to the policy of nonalignment thus becomes a mere formality and a cosmetic affair.

True, from time to time some Egyptian officials make statements denoting that they are not perfectly happy about certain aspects of U.S. policy. It is also true that they try to establish contacts with certain nonaligned states playing a permanent role in that movement such as India and Yugoslavia. However, such statements and contacts are to this day only of marginal value because the requisites for transforming these statements and contacts into serious action are lacking. By that I mean an Egyptian policy independent of Washington on such matters as grants, loans, armament, grain, and development. It is evident that we have been going along with U.S. initiatives on the Middle East, beginning with the Reagan plan, and have been supporting the U.S. role in Lebanon and in fact have been dancing to Washington's tune on Chad.

To determine whether we really are a part of the U.S. strategy or not we should at least have a general idea about this strategy. The broad lines of the U.S. strategy have varied from one administration to another but the ultimate aims remain the same. These aims are to strike at the Arab national liberation movement and keep the Arab region within the scope of the world capitalist system and the Western political structure to enable Washington to exploit the region's resources and use its territory in its aggressive plans against the Soviet Union.

The main objectives of the U.S. strategy now stem from a policy of direct military presence in the region and reliance on U.S. military forces and on the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv. This trend began under the Carter administration and has been consolidated under the aggressive and adventurous Reagan administration. This has led to the formation of the U.S. RDF, which has already reached 250,000 men.

To give this force the required effectiveness it was necessary to acquire stations, bases, and facilities for it in the region. This explains the importance of the Egyptian base of Ra's Banas on the Red Sea. Whether this base was built directly by the United States or by Egypt with U.S. funds and loans, it has been established and confirmed by Egyptian officials that Egypt has agreed to give the U.S. RDF the necessary facilities in using that base when "necessary."

In view of these universally known facts one can only wonder when President Mubarak says that we are ready to hold joint exercises with any state or when Dr Usamah al-Baz, the defense minister, or the foreign minister deny that these exercises are part of a large-scale U.S. plan. How can they be anything else when they are held under U.S. supervision and by one U.S. Army in four states in the region at the same time?

We must mention that this U.S. strategy is committed to giving Israel a special part in its major military scheme.

As we realize that Egypt, which was openly a part of the U.S. imperialist strategy in the days of the faithful leader [As-Sadat], is still so now despite the Egyptian officials' sense of disgrace and despite some of their ideas and their dissatisfaction with certain aspects of U.S. policy, it becomes clear that President Mubarak's pledge that Egypt would never be a part of any superpower strategy is still a wish divorced from reality. This situation may continue until Egypt follows a course of internal development and social priorities different from the present open-door policy.

We do not say that the domestic policy under President Mubarak is identical to the policy followed by the faithful leader, but the differences between the two policies are still marginal and the major issues which call for decisive change have not been tackled yet.

We must remember that foreign policy generally reflects domestic policy needs. We must also remember that the current exercises by foreign forces and the facilities accorded them are things which no past Egyptian Government in any era would have allowed, not even the minority governments under the monarchy.

Iran Warned of Retaliation in Case of Attack
JN081135 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1110 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

It has become clear to us that one of the border townships will be the target of the Iranian regime's next aggression. In the event that this regime carries out such a criminal act, military operations will harm the civilian citizens of this township. Consequently, we shall be forced to retaliate against one of its cities to teach the criminals of the Iranian regime a lesson.

The oppressed Iranian people will then have to excuse us as Khomeyni and his aides alone are responsible for the tragedies of the war and the harm that they and the Iraqi people will suffer. 8 September 1983.

Military Strength 'Doubled' in Last 3 Years
JN071053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has emphasized that Iraq and its valiant Army can firmly repulse any Iranian aggression against Iraq's land and sovereignty.

In a press conference held here this morning for Arab and foreign journalists currently visiting Iraq on the occasion of the elapse of 3 years of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Jasim said that Iraq's military and defensive capabilities have doubled during the last 3 years and that the Iraqi Army is now stationed at Iraq's international borders to crush any Iranian attempt to cross the Iraqi territory. Any such attempt, he added, will be disastrous to the Iranian regime in terms of human and military losses.

The minister said that our economic conditions are stable and programmed in such a manner which provides the requisites for the defense of great Iraq. He indicated that the Iraqi news media have moved from the stage of confronting the Iranian regime's allegations and defending Iraq to the stage of enlightening the Iranian people by supplying them with facts and evidence of that regime's barbaric sanguinary nature. He stressed that the Iraqi news media have become an integrated part of the military operations and that the war correspondents are present at all fighting axes.

He stressed that the Iraqi news media play a large role in kindling the masses' enthusiasm toward their just, sacred battle and in fortifying the Iraqi citizen and encouraging him to enthusiastically continue his sacrifices in defense of Iraq.

Jasim emphasized Iraq's constant desire for peace from a position of strength and high capability provided that Iran respects our sovereignty and refrains from interfering in our internal affairs. In this regard, he noted that Iraq has responded positively to all peace efforts to end the war and bloodshed.

Saddam Husayn Exhorts Countrymen to Victory
JN071934 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
 6 Sep 83

[Speech delivered by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn during a reception he held in Baghdad on 7 September for a group of Iraqi citizens from Dhi Qar Governorate who contributed gold and funds to the war effort — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers from Dhi Qar, deeply rooted in history and glorious by its sons in the past and in the present, when we review history, we do so to derive lessons. Regarding the relationship between Iraq and the evil coming from Persia, history tells us many things. Nevertheless, we still hope that there are people other than the charlatan and his supporters who want a better relationship between Iraq and Iran.

The enemies should accept the fact that, with God's help, the Iraqis will not be defeated. In terms of time, I do not say that we are going to fight forever, but I say that we will fight until we achieve, with God's help, a final victory and the total defeat of our enemies. Let us consider the time factor that assumes that the Iraqis will get bored. How can the Iraqis get bored of defending their honor, land, values, and children? This will certainly not occur.

The glorious Iraqi people have bright pages in Arabic-Islamic history, in pre-Islamic history, in the pan-Arab struggle, and in human civilization. The Iraqis, as we view them, are building, fighting, and defending their land. The Iraqi people have become more united and stronger than they were before the war. A state of destruction overwhelms Iran. The Iranian people abandoned the centers of education, such as schools and colleges, 4 years ago. During the war, Iraq is providing education for men and women to eliminate illiteracy, and we have achieved this goal. In Iraq, cities are being constructed and glory is being restored. In Iraq, unity between the people and the leadership becomes stronger day after day, so that Iraq can take stronger steps forward. In Iraq, the people are one party, the party of the great Iraqis for defending the country and its sons. In Iraq, each day gives the people more experience in construction and production, and in better fighting.

What is happening in Iran? In Iran there is fragmentation and dismemberment. They accuse each other of treason and agency. In Iran, two presidents have gone: One of them was exiled and the other killed. In Iran, the people are divided into warring factions in the streets, in the countryside, and in factories. In Iran, the army has been fragmented so they bring in children to fight the Iraqi Army. You all are aware of the circumstances of the war, even if you do not go to the front. You watch television and see thousands of dead Iranians. You do not find one officer among thousands of dead Iranians. This means that their officers have been finished.

Each army platoon has an officer at its head. The companies and formations have officers. When a formation is wiped out, we must find officers among the dead. This means that the Iranian Army is torn apart. This will leave its impact on the Iranian nation and

people for a long time. The nation which stops education for 4 or 5 years will lose not only in terms of these 4 or 5 years, but in terms of dozens of years, because it is very difficult to restore the movement of education and the application of science. This nation will lose many opportunities in life and science. Who will be destroyed if the war drags on? It is your enemy who will be destroyed, God willing.

In Iraq leaders are being developed daily, but in Iran leaders are fighting each other daily. We had 10 efficient political leaders at the beginning of the war, we now have dozens of efficient leaders; we had 10 military leaders at the beginning of the war, we have now dozens of better trained and more capable leaders.

The Iranian rock will erode and will finally collapse, but the Iraqi rock will be stronger through the unity of the Iraqis and with God's help. Therefore, let the Zionists hear me before the senile Khomeyni hears me: Prolonging the war will increase the strength of the Iraqis and enhance their ability, perseverance, patience, and their ability to fight for progress and victory and to battle the enemies. Zionism's allies in Persia will be defeated, God willing. The Iraqis' heads will remain high; and their determination to support right and their faith will increase, with God's help. God be with you.

Communique 1,210 Reports Fierce Raids in Iran
JN071658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes today launched fierce attacks against enemy positions and concentrations in the northern sector of the front and against important military targets inside Iran, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment before returning safely to their bases. Military communique no. 1,210 issued by the Armed Forces General Command here today said that the Iranian forces in the central sector of the front suffered eight killed, while others were wounded. Three vehicles, one infantry position, and one observation post were destroyed. The occupants of one of the vehicles and the observation post were either killed or wounded. The communique also said that two Iranians were killed, others wounded, and one excavator, two hardware stockpiles, and one weapons emplacement destroyed in a battle between an Iraqi patrol and a group of Iranian soldiers in the area east of Basra. The communique said that the Iranian regime's artillery today shelled Mandali and its environs, resulting in losses and damage to a number of civilian establishments.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No. 1,210 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As the ruling clique in Iran indulges in the quagmire of rancor, racism, and barbarism and continues its aggression against Iraq in order to harm the Iraqi people, it is confronted by the sons of our great army who are waging the battles of honor to defend the

sacred soil of Iraq and Iraq's great revolution. The results of the war operations at the front for both last night and today are as follows:

1. Our daring air force planes today carried out fierce attacks against enemy positions and concentrations in the northern sector of the front and against important military targets deep inside Iran, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in both men and equipment. All of our planes returned safely to their bases after successfully accomplishing their missions, thanks be to God.

2. Sighting an assembly of enemy vehicles and personnel opposite our forces in the central sector of the front, our forces engaged them with various weapons, killing eight and wounding others. Three vehicles, one infantry position, and one observation post were destroyed. The observation post and one of the vehicles were manned, and their occupants were hit.

3. Our combat patrol units clashed with a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the area east of Basra. Our forces killed two enemy soldiers, wounded others, and destroyed one excavator, two hardware stockpiles, and one weapons emplacement.

4. The artillery of the mean Khomeyniite enemy today shelled Mandali and its environs, resulting in losses and damage to civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 September 1983.

President Receives Indian Foreign Minister
JN071134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received P. V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, here this morning. The Indian minister conveyed to President Saddam Husayn Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's greetings and desire to maintain the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq strongly and sincerely adheres to the Nonaligned Movement's principles, indicating Iraq's desire to solve the conflict with Iran in accordance with these principles. He also expressed Iraq's belief that the Non-aligned Movement should shoulder its responsibility in solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, which poses a serious threat to this movement's principles and traditions.

President Saddam Husayn asked the Indian minister to convey his greetings to Mrs Indira Gandhi as well as Iraq's desire to continue and promote its friendship and cooperation with India.

The Indian minister expressed his country's concern and that of the Nonaligned Movement over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran.

Attending the meeting were Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office; and the Indian ambassador in Baghdad.

Further Reports on Turkish Interior Minister's Visit**Confers With Ramadan**

JN072007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1836 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Turkish Interior Minister Salahattin Cetiner.

At the beginning of the meeting, Ramadan welcomed the Turkish minister and praised the developing relations between the two neighboring countries, expressing confidence that these relations will develop and expand in various fields in the future in order to fulfill the desire of the Turkish and Iraqi peoples in a manner that serves their common interests. He said that there are several great opportunities in various fields for strengthening the relations of cooperation.

The Turkish minister expressed delight over his visit to Iraq and great admiration for the great progress which Iraq is achieving in all fields. He said that this progress reflects Iraq's strong economy and sound planning, which have not been affected by the war circumstances. The Turkish minister conveyed to Ramadan the greetings of Bulent Ulusu and Turkey's pride concerning its developing relations with Iraq as well as its sincere and serious desire to expand and develop these relations in various fields in a manner that serves the interests of the two friendly peoples.

During the meeting, aspects of joint cooperation between Iraq and Turkey were discussed as well as the means of developing them in various fields.

Husayn Receives Cetiner

JN081049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Turkish Interior Minister Salahattin Cetiner.

During the meeting the Turkish minister conveyed an oral message to the president from Turkish President Kenan Evren on promoting relations between the two neighbor countries. They also discussed the situation in the region and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, and the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz Sends Message to Chedli Klibi

JN071907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, 7 Sep (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received here today a letter from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. It has been learned that the letter deals with the latest Arab developments.

AR-RA'Y Comments on U.S. 'Show of Power' in Region
JN070840 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT
7 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Joint U.S.-Phalangist Awareness," *Ar-Ra'y* says: While battles in Lebanon are getting fiercer and while the socialists and their allies are defeating the Phalangist forces and their allies, Washington has embarked on a show of power in two ways. On the military level, an aircraft carrier of the 6th Fleet is approaching the Lebanese Coast; on the political level, McFarlane has brought a political map to Lebanon on which Washington has determined the deployment of Lebanese and non-Lebanese military forces in the territory of an independent Arab country that is a member of the Arab League and the United Nations.

The U.S. show of power presents once again Washington's conviction that the big stick policy can force people to surrender and yield to hostile influences. This show of power also reveals Washington's insistence on relinquishing its responsibilities toward Lebanon and the promises and commitments which were given to Lebanon and all forces and communities in Lebanese territory. Because the United States does not want to admit that it is either unable or has no desire to end the Israeli occupation, it deliberately avoids holding the Zionist invasion and the U.S. collusion responsible for the deterioration of the Lebanese situation.

Ar-Ra'y adds: Beirut held out for long months in the face of the Zionist war machine and continued to prove its steadfastness within the hearing of the United States and the whole world which claims that it is concerned about human rights, freedom, and dignity. Now it appears that the Phalangist Party and all its allied forces which are conspirators with Israel did not really learn this lesson.

The U.S. show of political and military power is further proof that U.S. awareness of the reality of the Lebanese crisis does not differ from the Phalangists' awareness. Therefore, we say that the death of three U.S. Marines in yesterday's fighting opens the door for more U.S. Marines to pay the price of the collusion and defeatism exposed by the U.S. role in Lebanon. This means that the U.S. community is paying a heavy price in Lebanon in defense of Israel's interests and its so-called right to invade others and destroy their countries.

Prince Hasan Receives Sierra Leone Minister 6 Sep
JN061449 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
6 Sep 83

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this morning Dr Joe Aloysius Jackson, minister of transport and communications in the Republic of Sierra Leone, who handed the Regent a message to His Majesty King Husayn from the president of Sierra Leone. Minister Jackson spoke highly of the close relations of cooperation between Jordan and Sierra Leone.

The meeting was attended by 'Amir Khammash, minister of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of transport; and 'Ali Ghandur, director of the Royal Jordanian Airlines.

Briefs

New Ambassador to Switzerland — Bern, 3 Sep (PETRA) — Hani Khalifah, Jordanian ambassador to Switzerland, yesterday presented his credentials to Swiss President Pierre Aubert and the Swiss foreign minister. [Excerpt] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 3 Sep 83 JN]

Cabinet Meets, Issues Statement 7 September*NC071507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace in Beirut on 7 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] At noon today, the Cabinet held a meeting as part of its open session. The meeting lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, after which the following statement was issued:

Within the framework of its open session, the Cabinet held a meeting at noon on Wednesday, 7 September 1983. At the outset of the meeting, his excellency the president expressed great sorrow over the victims and the wounded in the painful incidents and offered sympathy to all. He especially mentioned the soldiers operating within the multinational force who have been affected by the shelling and attacks, and addressed a greeting of appreciation and honor to them all for the service they are doing and the sacrifices they are making for Lebanon.

Their excellencies the president and the prime minister then briefed the Cabinet on the new developments that are occurring in quick succession on the security and political levels. A review was also made of the results of the contacts, which are continuing, to check the bloodshed to which the country is being subjected, as well as of the stands that are being taken on the Arab and international levels to assist in achieving the required pacification and in ensuring the restoration of stability to the country.

The Cabinet also heard a report from the foreign and defense ministers, presented after today's meeting at the Chamber of Deputies with the parliamentary foreign and defense committees, on the debate that took place and the recommendation that was adopted during the meeting. The government considered this recommendation as consistent with its policy and resolutions.

The Cabinet then discussed relief to those who have been afflicted by the recent incidents, especially the evacuees from the areas of fighting. Instructions were given to accelerate the provision of the required relief to them. Contacts were made with certain local and international quarters to ensure the relief.

The meeting was then adjourned to be resumed whenever it becomes necessary.

Finally, the Cabinet decided to refer the Kafr Matta incident to the Judicial Council.

Beirut on Results of McFarlane's Damascus Talks*NC071852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] U.S. Presidential Envoy Robert McFarlane met in Damascus this afternoon with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in the presence of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Robert Paganelli. The meeting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Earlier in the morning, McFarlane had met with Khaddam.

The U.S. envoy contacted his assistant Richard Fairbanks in Beirut and briefed him on his talks with the Syrian side. In turn, Fairbanks communicated these results to the Lebanese officials.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Saudi King*NC071911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil tonight received a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz emphasizing the king's appreciation of the president and his government for exerting every possible effort to achieve a solution and halt the fighting.

Salim Discusses Evacuee Relief With Ambassadors*NC071915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] The subject of the evacuee families has been the main concern of the government officials.

Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this evening met with the ambassadors of the states participating in the Multinational Force, and discussed with them the means to ensure aid and relief to the evacuees from the districts of Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, who are in a number of villages in the mountain.

Beirut Reports McFarlane-Junblatt Meet in Damascus*NC072226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2207 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Telephone dispatch by unidentified NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent — live]

[Text] We have now been informed that the Khaldah area has been coming under intensive shelling for about 5 minutes and shells are falling continuously. Furthermore, I have just received an AFP dispatch, datelined Damascus, and I will try to provide a simultaneous translation of this dispatch. The dispatch says that the U.S. presidential envoy, Robert McFarlane, tonight met in Damascus with Walid Junblatt, who is now in the Syrian capital. AFP says that, according to a source close to Junblatt, the discussion dealt with the latest developments of the Lebanese situation. AFP adds that McFarlane, who, as is known, had met for 2 hours with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and also with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, is expected to spend the night in the Syrian capital.

McFarlane Arrives at B'abda Palace 8 September*NC080930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0921 GMT 8 Sep 83*

[Dispatch by unidentified correspondent from the B'abda Palace — live]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Robert McFarlane arrived at the Presidential Palace a short while ago. He was immediately

received by President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim.

Al-Wazzan Briefed on Security Situation

NC080937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this morning held several contacts from his office at Government House with the appropriate security commands. He was briefed on the security situation in the mountain and other areas, and he gave directions concerning the handling of the situation. Al-Wazzan also received a telephone call from the civil defense director, who briefed him on the civil defense teams' activity in rescuing the wounded and removing the rubble in the wake of the explosion in the Abu Shakir area and in extinguishing fires in other areas.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan is due to go to the Republican Palace to follow up the meetings held by officials there aimed at achieving an improvement in the situation.

RFL Updates Military Situation 7 September

NC071743 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The following is a report about the military situation on the ground at this time: On the mountain, the Syrians and the Socialists are shelling Suq al-Gharb from the Upper al-Matn and 'Aytat, and Dayr al-Qamar, Bayt ad-Din, and Ma'asir Bayt ad-Din from B'aqlin, Kafr Nabrakh, and Kafr Him.

The Lebanese Forces are returning the fire and have silenced some firing positions.

On the 'Alayh-Dahr al-Wahsh-al-Kahhalah axis, the Lebanese Army's positions are coming under artillery shelling. The Army is dealing with the firing positions in the appropriate manner.

Furthermore, the positions of the Army and of the multinational force in Ar-Raml al-'Ali, the Khaldah triangle, the airport perimeter, and Radio Orient are coming under intensive artillery shelling by the Syrians and the Socialists from the upper Al-Matn and Ash-Shuwayfat.

In the capital, the Lebanese Army positions in Al-Barbar came under sniper fire at 1730 today. The Army returned the fire and silenced the firing positions. The armed Amal men fell back in the direction of the downtown streets.

In the afternoon, there were provocations by armed Amal men from the peripheries of Ash-Shiyah. These armed men fired RPG's and volleys from medium-caliber weapons on the Army positions in the post office and the flour mills in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah.

RFL Says U.S. Carrier Fires Rockets at Druze

NC071952 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] A new military development of considerable importance occurred in the situation a short while ago this evening, when the U.S. aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* intervened and responded to the acts of aggression by the Socialists and the Syrians against the positions of the Marines. This carrier fired electronically guided rockets on the emplacements of the Socialists and has so far destroyed 10 artillery and missile emplacements, including two emplacements in Shamlan and Duhur ash-Shuwayr.

Army Cleared of Kafr Matta Responsibility

NC071419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Army Command's Guidance Directorate has issued the following communique:

The Army Command had authorized an investigation committee, consisting of Major Maurice Mikhayil, Captain Walid Sukkari, Captain Hassan Subra, and First Lieutenant Mazik Ibrahimian, to investigate the accusation leveled against the Army of having participated in the Kafr Matta incidents.

As a result of the investigations, it has transpired that no Army member had anything to do with what took place in the aforementioned town, and that the Army forces were outside the town defending their positions.

VOL Reviews 7 September Security Developments

NC072113 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1842 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Marines' positions came under shelling twice tonight, at 1830 and at around 1945. It has not been learned whether new casualties were sustained. Consequently, the Marines returned the fire and the aggressive positions in 'Aytat and 'Alayh were destroyed.

Clashes are now raging on the Kafr Matta-Al-Binnay-'Bayh-Qabr Shmun-Dqun axis and shells are now landing in the townships of Dayr Qubil, Al-Ma'rufiyah, Bsaba, Bshamun, 'Ayn 'Anud, Baysur, (Sarhanul), Shartun, 'Ayn Traz, and Rishmayya.

It has been observed that, on this axis, the Lebanese Forces have advanced toward the Silfaya, Dfun, Rimhala-Dfun, and (Abu Zaribah) areas. Similar clashes are taking place on the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb (Bnakkin) axis.

The Lebanese Forces 5th Branch Command has issued the following statement on the military operations in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas on Wednesday, 7 September 1983:

In the Suq al-Gharb area: After Palestinian reinforcements of the Al-Yarmuk Brigade arrived in the 'Alayh area, attacks continued throughout the day against Suq al-Gharb from 'Alayh, Kayfun, and 'Aytat. Furthermore, Lebanese Army positions in

'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Dahr al-Wahsh came under similar attacks.

In the mountain sector area: The Syrians brought new forces of the 41st Regiment to the Bhamdun-Batlun area. Palestinian reinforcements of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group and of the PFLP also entered this area. Shifting battles raged throughout the day in the mountain sector area between our forces and the attacking units. It is worth noting that there are no fixed fronts in this area, but attacks and counterattacks are being launched.

In the Kafr Matta area: The military operations continued in this area. Our forces advanced from Kafr Matta to 'Bayh, tightened their grip on the township of 'Bayh, and liberated it from the hegemony of the Socialists and the Palestinians. Our forces then continued their advance toward 'Ayn Ksur, while other units advanced from Al-Binnay toward Qabr Shmun and took control of (Tallat Ar-Rus) thus controlling the Qabr Shmun triangle.

Furthermore, Beirut came under violent artillery shelling this morning, particularly the Qasqas-Badaru area. This shelling originated from the Al-'Abbadiyah-Shuwayt area. The Kisrawan and Al-Matn coastal areas also came under indiscriminate shelling. The Lebanese Forces artillery answered the firing positions in the upper Al-Matn area and Dahr al-Baydar.

In another development, security sources said this evening that large numbers of Palestinian combatants, combatants of the leftist parties, and groups of the Arab Knights present in the northern area proceeded this afternoon via the Cedars Road and via the Homs Road to the Bhamdun and 'Alayh area. They are equipped with military vehicles, rocket launchers, and mortars. This group was estimated at about 80 military truckloads and was transported by Syrian military transports.

Beirut Reports on Security 8 September

NC080728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The security situation is becoming more relaxed following intense clashes which eased after midnight, excluding the mountain areas in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, particularly on the Al-Binnay-Qabr Shmun axis where shells fell near battle areas.

A relative calm prevails now in the Khaldah triangle. However, it is being exposed to sporadic artillery shelling thus rendering the [Khaldah] road precarious. The Lebanese Army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh and Suq al-Gharb are being exposed to concentrated artillery fire. The Army is returning the fire.

Movements by the armed forces have been recorded in Shartun, 'Ayn Traz, and Rishmayya areas. These areas have been exposed to intermittent artillery shelling.

Army Command Issues Statement on Deployment

NC080838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Statement by the Army Command Guidance Directorate on 8 September]

[Text] Last night the Army repelled several offensives on the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb axis and succeeded in destroying several vehicles on this and on the Ba'ishmayh-'Alayh axis. The Army shelled and paralyzed all areas where the attackers were concentrated. During the night the Army completed its deployment toward Tukhum Kayfun 'Aytat.

The Lebanese Forces have vacated their positions and barracks in Suq al-Gharb and its environs. This area is now completely under the Army's control. The Army asks all citizens in this area and its environs to cooperate with the Army to check acts of violence and to protect the citizens and their property.

Army Reportedly To Call Up Reserves

NC080501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The mountain axes remained hot through this morning, though the exchange of gunfire abated shortly after midnight. However, the 'Aytat-suq al-Gharb axis remained explosive and shells kept falling on the Khaldah triangle and the airport perimeter.

The latest security report last night mentioned that the Army advanced from the direction of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah toward 'Alayh, while the Lebanese Forces reached the approaches to Qabr Shmun to protect the populace from the Syrian and Socialist shelling which centered on 'Bayh, Kafr Matta, Bi'wirta, and Al-Binnay.

It has been learned that the Lebanese Army command will call up the military reserves to back up the Army elements.

Lebanese Forces Assess Military Situation

NC080654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Communique issued by 5th branch of Lebanese Forces Command on 8 September]

[Text] The Syrians, Palestinians, and Socialists carried out successive offensives on Suq al-Gharb from three axes: the 'Alayh-'Ayn ar-Rummanah axis, the Baysur-Kayfun-Suq al-Gharb axis, and the 'Ayn Nub-'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb axis. The Lebanese Forces and Lebanese Army have beaten off all offensives and advanced toward the ridges southeast of Suq al-Gharb. They also advanced toward 'Aytat.

On the 'Alayh-al-Kahhalah front, the positions of the Lebanese Army and Lebanese Forces came under successive attacks in Dahr al-Wahsh and Al-Kahhalah. Our forces succeeded in checking all attacks.

On the mountain-Ash-Shuf axes: The attacks and counter-attacks continued for the second day running between the Syrian, Socialist, and Palestinian forces on the one hand and our forces on the other. Fiery battles took place in the Sib'il area and in Ru'aysat an-Nu'man, Kafr Nis, and Majdal al-M'ush. Our forces have beaten off all offensives and managed to penetrate the enemy ranks on several axes in counteroffensives.

On the Kafr Matta axis, our forces succeeded in advancing from Kafr Matta toward Dqun, and have tightened their noose around it, and liberated the town from the Socialist elements. Clashes, however, continued on the Kafr Matta-al-Binnay axis near Qabr Shmun. Grinding battles are now raging on the Qabr Shmun triangle.

Source Reaffirms Palestinians Participation

NC080715 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
0645 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] An official Lebanese source today reaffirmed that two Palestinian brigades including armed men from the Popular Front, the General Command, As-Sa'iqah, and the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group, are participating in the fighting. The source added that there are about 200 wounded Palestinians being treated in Lebanese hospitals.

Fresh Syrian-Palestinian Troops Arrive in 'Alayh

NC080658 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 0634 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following: Fresh Palestinian, Socialist, and Syrian troops, estimated at 500 gunmen, have arrived in 'Alayh via upper Al-Matn to back up the positions against the Lebanese Army.

In the meantime, the transportation of arms and ammunition to the Syrian and Palestinian positions on the 'Alayh axes continued through the night. Two Palestinian battalions belonging to [Fatah] dissident Abu Musa [Musa Sa'id Muragha] have been deployed on the 'Alayh-al-'Abbadiyah axis.

Beirut Reports Seven French Soldiers Wounded

NC071043 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic* 0900 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] While war is raging in the mountain areas, shells have been falling indiscriminately since dawn today on various areas in Beirut and on the Al-Matn and Kasrawan coastal areas. Shells fell in Ra's an-Nab', the As-Sanawbar palace perimeter, Al-Jadidah road, the army barracks, Qasqas, Ash-Shiyah, Al-Hurj, the Arab University, and the airport perimeter.

Seven French soldiers of the multinational force were wounded when shells fell on their position in the As-Sanawbar palace.

France's Cheysson, Hernu React to Deirut Bombing

LD072137 *Paris Domestic Service in French* 2100 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] Claude Cheysson has strongly reacted after the shelling of the headquarters of the French forces in Beirut. I remind you that the shelling caused the death of two French militarymen, a lieutenant general and his driver. The foreign minister described this action as appalling. The massive bombing was clearly directed against the residence Des Pins, an isolated house difficult to confuse with other buildings. In Claude Cheysson's views, there is no doubt that there was a clear attempt to hit the French militarymen. Claude Cheysson, who was a guest of our TF-1 colleagues, said that should the soldiers be attacked again, they were to return fire.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced that the French Super-Etendards would immediately go and bomb the respective batteries if there were any more firing.

U.S., French Warnings Reportedly Effective

NC080932 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic* 0900 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] It appears that the warnings made by the states participating in the multinational force that they will respond to any new shelling on their positions in Beirut and the show of force which the U.S. and French warplanes made yesterday have been effective. Walid Junblatt, leader of the Socialist Progressive Party, has announced from Beirut that shelling of Beirut and the multinational force has stopped. In fact, no shells have fallen on any areas in eastern or western Beirut or on the multinational force's positions.

Army Destroys Syrian, Socialist Emplacements

NC081059 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 1051 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army artillery pieces have managed to silence the artillery emplacements of the Syrians, Palestinians, and Socialists in (Al-Mughaytah), Falugha, Qarnayil, and 'Alayh.

U.S. Warships Shell Socialist Emplacements

NC081107 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 1104 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. warships, which are off the Lebanese coast, fired five shells on the Socialist artillery emplacements in the 'Aramun Ridges which have shelled the Marines positions. The U.S. warships managed to score direct hits on their targets.

Socialists Attack Mufti Khalid's Residence

NC081116 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1038 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] After the failure of all attempts to trigger confessional conflicts between various sect communities in Lebanon, the Socialist Progressive gunmen attacked religious institutions, among which the residence of Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the Sunni mufti of the republic. The gunmen opened fire on the guards of the house, wounding two of them. Following this regrettable incident, contacts were established between various personalities of the Muslim communities to examine the grave circumstances prevailing right now.

Damascus Reports PSP Statement on 7 Sep Fighting

JN072116 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Statement issued in Damascus by a "responsible source" in the Progressive Socialist Party concerning activities in the mountain and Ash-Shuf areas of Lebanon during the past 24 hours — read by announcer]

[Text] After the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] forces have completely controlled all the axes in the mountain, inflicting heavy losses on the Phalangists, totalling hundreds of dead or wounded, a joint force of the Phalangist army and its militias estimated at an armored brigade launched an attack from the Kafr Matta axis. This force managed to advance toward the town of Al-Binnay, where it committed a new massacre that claimed the lives of about 50 citizens, including innocent children, women, and old people.

Another force attacked the hills surrounding Qabr Shmun, but it was confronted by the party's forces. After ferocious fighting, the party forces regained control over these hills, inflicting heavy losses on the invading Phalangist army and its militias.

On the Khaldah axis, the Phalangist army and its militias tried to advance toward the town of 'Aramun. The party forces confronted the attackers and managed to check their advance, inflicting heavy losses among them. On the 'Alayh axis, a joint force of the Phalangist army and its militias tried to advance from Suq al-Gharb toward 'Alayh. Our forces confronted the attackers and checked their advance. The party's fighters forced the invaders to retreat into Suq al-Gharb, leaving behind several losses. The Phalangist and Army forces are still gathering in the Dahr Al-Wahsh area on the Damascus Road and are carrying out provocations against citizens of 'Alayh.

The source denied the Phalangist authority's false claims on the presence of forces other than the party's in the mountain. The party reiterates that there is no other force but that of the party's participating in the raging combat operations on the various axes. This false claim is intended to justify the big defeats of the Phalangist party and the Phalangist army.

AFP: Junblatt 'Prepared' for Compromise With Beirut

NC071539 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 83

[By Sami Kytz]

[Text] Sawfar, Lebanon, Sept 7 (AFP) — Druze leader Walid Junblatt, head of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], today said he was prepared to reach a compromise with the Lebanese Government provided it was based on proposals of the opposition National Salvation Front and the head of the Amal Shi'ite Movement.

Mr Junblatt, speaking to two Western reporters at PSP headquarters in this central Lebanese town, said he was also ready to meet U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane in Damascus. Mr McFarlane was today holding talks in the Syrian capital with President Hafiz al-Asad.

"I hope the Americans will understand that there are now economic and social realities on the ground that are different from those they thought existed," he added.

Mr Junblatt, who said he had not been in contact with the Lebanese Government, stipulated that for a dialogue to take place there must be an unconditional withdrawal of all Christian Phalangists from the mountains east of Beirut, the departure of the Lebanese Army from the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh regions and the resignation of Lebanese Army Commander in Chief Ibrahim Tannus and his chief of staff Nadim Hakim — a Druze.

"We proposed to (Lebanese President) Amin al-Jumayyil that we meet either at the summer residence of the Maronite patriarchate in Ad-Diman (northern Lebanon), or at the headquarters in Tunis of the Arab League," Mr Junblatt said.

"We have had no response. He must understand that Lebanon cannot be governed by force and that he must reach an accord with all Lebanese components and political parties," he added.

The Druze leader contended that the battle of Bhamdun, 16 km (10 miles) east of Beirut where Druze forces yesterday drove out Christian militiamen, would serve as "a lesson to the Phalangists." He said the clash was not decisive, but added: "I hope the lesson will be sufficient."

Mr Junblatt asserted that the Lebanese Army was trying to trap his forces near 'Alayh and Ash-Shuwayfat east of Beirut, but warned that "the battle is not over."

"If the Army continues its thrust into the mountains, particularly at 'Aramun, we will continue to attack it," he said. He predicted that if Lebanese troops enter 'Aramun or Ash-Shuwayfat, "there will be massacres as there were at Kfar Matta, when (the Army) declared it was there to protect the population."

Druze leaders Monday accused the Phalangists of massacring 40 persons in the village of Kfar Matta in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

Talas Denies Army Participating in Lebanon Battles*JN080907 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT
8 Sep 83*

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas has denied that the Syrian Army has participated in the battles that are raging in Lebanon. He added, however, that the Syrian Army will help the Lebanese opposition forces if they ask for such assistance.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* the Syrian minister did not define what kind of assistance Syria will provide to the Lebanese National Salvation Front which opposes President Amin al-Jumayyil's regime.

McFarlane Activities in Damascus Reported*JN071807 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Dispatch by Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo's Damascus correspondent — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Over the past 24 hours, the Syrian capital has been witnessing intensive political and diplomatic contacts on the Lebanese situation. President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane for almost 2 hours today in the presence of Minister Khaddam and U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganelli. This meeting was preceded by a 90-minute working meeting at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, when Khaddam received the U.S. envoy, who arrived last night from Beirut. Neither the Syrian side nor the U.S. side leaked anything on these talks, which were held in absolute secrecy. When this report was prepared, the U.S. envoy was at the U.S. Embassy.

Unconfirmed reports say that he intends to meet with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt. One of Junblatt's aides told us that his leader spent all day today closely inspecting the battlegrounds in the mountain, particularly Qabr Shmun and 'Alayh, where the Lebanese Army is trying too advance. So far, there has been no new development in the PSP stand. No political moves by Junblatt have been reported. Junblatt sources have refused to confirm or deny reports about his meeting last night with Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan who delivered a letter last night from King Fahd to President al-Asad on the situation in the region and Lebanon.

A short while ago, an informed source said that McFarlane will leave Damascus later today or tomorrow morning for Beirut after meeting here tonight with Walid Junblatt. McFarlane will return to the Syrian capital. It seems that he will continue his shuttle trips between Beirut and Damascus with the aim of reaching a solution to the tragic situation by realizing, at minimum, a cease-fire in the mountain and beginning a dialogue between the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese National Salvation Front.

Damascus Terms Speakes' Statement 'Mistake'*JN071337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Larry Speakes is the official spokesman of the U.S. White House. This means that his words have an impact proportionate with the status, jurisdiction, and responsibilities of the U.S. President. Therefore, people in all parts of the world expect the words of the U.S. President's spokesman to be accurate and responsible. However, it is no secret that this spokesman often makes mistakes and fallacious statements are similar to those made by Reagan himself when he described the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles as offensive weapons. The whole world knows that the surface-to-air missiles are defensive weapons which threaten only those who violate the space which these missile defend.

They are also like the fallacious statement made by President Reagan when he went back on his objection to the partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, considering it one of the stages of the overall withdrawal, without any factual basis to prove that this partial withdrawal is a prelude to a comprehensive withdrawal or part of a timetable on such a comprehensive withdrawal.

Yesterday Larry Speakes made a mistake, or deliberately meant to make such a mistake when he spoke against Syria, implicitly threatening to use the fire power of the U.S. fleet in or off the Lebanese territorial waters. It seems that Larry Speakes and those behind him have forgotten or are pretending to have forgotten that Syria does not fear the U.S. threats, does not retreat before the brandishing of arms, and does not yield to pressures by any side, including the United States. It seems that they have also forgotten that the language of threats and intimidation is not the language with which Syria can be addressed. Those who have previously resorted to this language in dealing with Syria greatly regretted their deed at a time when regret was useless and the lost opportunities could not be regained.

If Larry Speakes and those behind him want by these statements to remind Syria of the strength of the U.S. fleet's fire power, in which they take pride, they should know that when Syria decided its policy, adopted its policy, rejected what it rejected, accepted what it accepted, and chose what it chose, it was accurately aware of its intrinsic powers as well as those of its Arab nation, friends, and allies. It knew precisely how effective these powers are and how much it can depend on them. It also knew its enemies and their friends and what these represent and possess.

Therefore, Larry Speakes' concentration on the effectiveness of the U.S. fleet's fire power is a vain demonstration to back up the defeatists who are wagering on the United States and Israel. His words are out of place; they are a threat which will not attain its objective. This threat reveals in one aspect the failure of the U.S. schemes in Lebanon, and in another the U.S. fall into the trap of the policy of threatening to use force and employ the methods used by old colonialism and fettered weapons, including the policy of barges destroyers, and gun muzzles

When President Reagan's Spokesman Larry Speakes talks about the effectiveness of the firepower of the U.S. 6th Fleet, Lebanese, Arab, and world public opinion have the right to ask: Where was this firepower when Israel invaded Lebanon, destroyed villages, towns, camps, killed the innocent people, shelled Beirut and its quarters from land, sea, and air, and cut off the food and water supplies? Why does not Reagan tell the Israeli invaders about the effectiveness of the firepower of the 6th Fleet instead of issuing statements and holding telephone contacts to express his regret? Does this two-faced U.S. stand not prove that the United States is biased concerning the Middle East conflict, views matters with one eye, and works in the interest of one party; namely the party which has created wars and is still creating them and seeks to abort any effort which would help to achieve just and lasting solutions in the region based on the UN resolutions and principles?

The United States, which exploited Lebanon to have the Reagan plan on the Middle East succeed, finds now that its plans in Lebanon are collapsing with the destruction of the positions of those who wagered on it and who are isolated from their people. The United States sees that Israel is compelled to withdraw from a part of the Lebanese territories without achieving the conditions it has announced with regard to this partial withdrawal. With the collapse of plans and hopes, the United States became unbalanced, angry, and disappointed and distributed accusations and created incidents in order to fabricate stands and threaten with ships and guns at a time and in an age when these methods are no longer capable of changing the course of events in the world.

ATH-THAWRAH Cites Firm Stance on Arab Interests

JN081039 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep (SANA) — The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says: When Syria asserts that its national and pan-Arab stances are firm and not subject to bargaining, it means exactly what it says and is well aware of what it is aiming for. Stemming from this, Syria will not be scared by threats.

In today's editorial, *Ath-Thawrah* adds: Those who have had experience with Syria know that Syria does not give in to any threat. They have also discovered its determination to continue the work and struggle to achieve its objectives. Syria's stances always represent its national and pan-Arab interests, and Syria defends these interests with force and courage.

Ath-Thawrah points out that it is not in the interest of international peace that colonialist arms rattle in an area as crucial as the Middle East. Such methods will not succeed, because Syria, supported by the Arab masses defends a just cause and the pan-Arab existence and conscience in the face of the imminent imperialist and Zionist danger against the Arab nation.

Ath-Thawrah says: Syria will not go back on or bargain with this stance. It is confident that the Arab masses' uprising in the face of the imminent danger will escalate and develop to the level of the existing challenge in such a way that it will prevent the danger, defeat the invasion and aggression and secure the components for regaining Arab rights.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: This is the logic of the age — the victory of the struggling people's will for their liberty and rights and the defeat of the forces of injustice, aggression, and racism — and those who ignore this fact will realize it through all the lessons it will teach them.

Lebanese Regime's Call to Arab League Assailed

JN061604 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is no longer useful for the Lebanese regime to hold discussion or dialogue, after it has proved by all means that it is no longer a legitimate or even a Lebanese regime and after Syria has officially requested the Arab League to accuse this regime of treason. Once again we ask the Lebanese authority, frankly and simply: How can it consider itself a legitimate Lebanese regime as long as it is opposed by a large number of personages, parties, committees, movements, and communities? We wonder how it dares to ignore facts and reality, describe itself as legitimate, wear the Lebanese cloak unashamed, raise the Lebanese flag without any meaning or theme, and depict itself as if it represents the regime, despite that fact that it does not rule. If by chance it rule, it rules by the force of the Phalangist Army and the multinational force, which is based on the Marines and their allies.

Is it not an insolent lie for the men of authority in Lebanon to say that they are the legitimate rulers of Lebanon, while Lebanon's leaders and masses are struggling against this authority and its treasonous and agent actions, starting with the contract of submission with Israel and ending with the invasion of West Beirut and the infiltration into the mountain after the unfortunate south was relinquished? The insolence of the Lebanese authority not only ignored Sulayman Franjiyah, Walid Junblatt, Rashid Karami, Raymond Iddih, and all the Lebanese leaders, personages, parties, committees, and national and popular movements, but this authority, which is mortgaged to the Israeli occupiers' will and the decisions and will of the Phalangist gangs which are deeply involved in their collusion, considers that its primary task is to achieve the withdrawal of the Syrian Army.

While the Israelis are acting freely in Lebanon and reinforcing their forces in accordance with the requirements of their security — in order to detach some parts of Lebanon without any comments from that authority, which is protected by the Marines — the foreign minister of that authority sends a message to the UN secretary general and the Arab League secretary general calling on the Arab League to support Lebanon in implementing the Arab and international resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, especially the UN Security Council resolutions 509 and 520, and to ask Syria to withdraw its Army from Lebanon after the Arab Deterrent Force's task is completed. Needless to say, we do not have to confirm the illegitimacy of Elie Salim's message to the Arab League secretary general, because the former speak for an authority which signed a contract with Israel and which is imposed on Lebanon and the Lebanese people by the force of the Zionist occupiers, their allies, and their Phalangist agents.

After reading the text of these two resolutions, we found ourselves compelled to ask Elie Salim: Is there any article in these resolutions that calls for the withdrawal of the Syrian Arab forces or allows Israel to carry out a partial withdrawal? The first article of the first resolution says: Israel is asked to carry out an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its military forces to the international Lebanese border. The second resolution condemns the Israeli Forces' entry into Beirut and considers it as a violation of the cease-fire agreements and the Security Council resolutions. It asks Israel to immediately withdraw its forces to the positions which were taken up on 15 September 1982.

The illegitimate authority in Lebanon should not ask for the support of the Arab states and the Arab League, because it did

not ask for any support either when it was pushed to sign the humiliating agreement of submission or in its agreement with the Zionists that allows them to take up positions from which the Lebanese authority withdrew for security and economic interests. The agent Lebanese authority turned its back to the whole world at a time when the world was prepared to support Lebanon. Today, the Lebanese authority is begging for Arab support. Who robbed Lebanon of all its strong cards against the invaders and those who harbor ambitions in its soil? Elie Salim's memorandum to the Arab League states these cards stupidly and in a circumspect manner.

Lebanese Druze Deny Syrian, PLO Participation

TA081340 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The representatives of the Druze militia in Lebanon have informed the Israeli Druze that no Syrian soldiers or PLO men are participating in the fighting in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that this firm denial was officially brought to the attention of the Israeli Druze notables. Representatives of the Druze followup committee [va'adat hama'aqav] have said that they were told from sources across the border that the Druze have no intention of replacing the Phalangist rule with any other administration, and that they have no intention of harming either Israel's interests or its security. The representative of the committee added that many Israeli public figures, including a number of Knesset members, have informed the committee that they support the Druze's struggle. However, he refused to name those supporters.

Tension Between Druze, Christians

TA071026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] Several shots have been fired at the house of a villager in a mixed Druze-Christian neighborhood in the village of 'Isfiah on the Karmel mountain, and this has caused a great deal of tension. The Haifa district police commander this morning summoned several Druze and Christian personages who are residents of this village in order to prevent a deterioration in the situation.

'Secret' Druze Meetings Reported

TA071142 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz and Nurit Kahana]

[Text] Over the last 24 hours, there have been a number of secret meetings between Lebanese Druze notables and their brethren in Israel in order to coordinate positions and determine an official reaction by all Lebanese and Israeli Druze in the wake of the current events in the Ash-Shuf region. One of the Hasbayya notables who returned from the Ash-Shuf Mountains yesterday reached the house of the spiritual leader of the Druze community in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif. He told the spiritual leader that the Syrians are not interfering in the Druze fighting, and that there is no foundation to the reports that it was the Syrian Army which helped the Druze forces take over Bhamdun.

At the same time, a telegram reached the Druze community in Israel from the Lebanese Druze spiritual leader, Shaykh Abu Shaqra, in which he calls on his brethren to unite in order to prevent an attack by the Phalange forces on Druze areas in Lebanon.

Ferment continued in the Druze villages in Israel yesterday. This was especially prevalent among the youth in the wake of the IDF withdrawal from Ash-Shuf and the eruption of hostilities in that region. Rallies were held in a number of places, and hundreds of Druze signed a paper expressing their desire to leave for Lebanon, to physically participate in the fighting against the Phalan-

gists and the Lebanese Army soldiers. It has been learned that Druze girls also signed a petition addressed to the government with an appeal to leave for Lebanon to participate in the fighting.

Druze MK Amal Nasir ad-Din yesterday accused Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil of responsibility for what is happening in the Ash-Shuf region. He emphasized that without the Druze Lebanon will not be a sovereign country.

Nurit Kahana, *Ha'aretz* correspondent, adds: In an emergency session of the Committee for Following Up Lebanese Druze Affairs, which was held in Daliyat al-Karmel yesterday, the committee members totally rejected reports that Palestinian or Syrian forces participated in the fighting against their Lebanese brethren in Bhamdun. "All reports on this are tantamount to international and systematic misleading by the Phalangists," they announced.

Druze Leader on Fighting

TA071349 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] The spiritual leader of the Israeli Druze, Shaykh Amin Tarif, has published a manifesto calling on all the warring parties in Lebanon to stop shooting at each other and to sit at the negotiating table. He also urged the removal of the Phalangists from the Ash-Shuf Mountains in order to prevent additional tragedies and bloodshed.

Commander on Soviet Involvement in Syrian Army

TA071042 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Mikha'el Gerti]

[Text] "The Soviet involvement in the Syrian Army is today much more intensive. In the past, there were no Soviet advisers in Lebanon, while today there are Soviet advisers everywhere that the Syrian Army is present in Lebanon." These remarks were made by the commander of the Northern Command, Amir Drori, in an interview for *Ha'aretz*.

In his remarks, Drori notes that he views the importance of the Syrians' exit from Lebanon in the sense that only when the Syrian Army leaves will the PLO also leave Lebanon. According to Drori, if it had not been decided to stop the IDF forces where they finally halted in the Peace for Galilee campaign, a situation could have developed in which "the Syrians would have been glad to leave Lebanon if only we had left it."

The commander of the Northern Command is critical that the negotiations over the IDF's exit from the Ash-Shuf region were not conducted on the practical level for the Lebanese Army's entry there. "There was a lot of naivete and lack of data," he said, adding in answer to a question that the naivete was not demonstrated "just by the Americans."

On the deployment along the Al-'Awwali line, Drori said: "This is a significant savings in our forces, especially as far as the reserve soldiers are concerned." Another advantage is leaving

behind the factional conflict in the Ash-Shuf region. Major General Drori combines this advantage with the following warning: "We should take care that the factional problem does not pursue us elsewhere."

On the Ansar camp issue, Maj Gen Drori says: "What might have happened there would have been a topic for an inquiry commission. A catastrophe could have taken place there [before relocation], and the situation reached the point where the next stage was really one of mass escape."

IDF Commander Supports Al-'Awwali Redeployment
*TA071348 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
 7 Sep 83*

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Amir Drori, has said that the redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line will permit the IDF to continue to defend the country's vital interests while simultaneously limiting the manpower deployed in Lebanon, exercising maximum care for the well-being of our soldiers, and limiting our involvement in Lebanon's internal problems. He said this in a message to the Northern Command troops on the occasion of the Jewish New Year.

Interviews With Chief of Staff Levi on Lebanon

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Interview
*TA071118 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew
 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 20 weekly supplement*

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Eytan Haber; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr Chief of Staff, after the IDF's evacuation from the Ash-Shuf Mountains and the Beirut region, bitter fighting erupted between the rival parties. It was reported yesterday that the Syrians are apparently aiding leftist Druze and the terrorists. What is the limit of Israel's restraint in the face of Syrian actions in Lebanon after the evacuation? Will we stand idly by, with our arms crossed, if a massacre takes place in the areas we evacuated in Lebanon?

Answer: The processes that are now taking place in Lebanon are quite similar to what we envisioned would happen after the evacuation. There are exchanges of fire in the places we knew would be troublesome. The final trends are not yet clear and, to the extent possible, we are trying to follow developments alertly.

Question: Perhaps you have good news on the occasion of the Jewish New Year and the evacuation from the Ash-Shuf area? Perhaps, for example, reserve duty will be shortened?

Answer: I would not really talk about a "shortening," but in principle I hope we will be able to call reservists for not more than 60 days.

Question: Now that the IDF has finally withdrawn from the Ash-Shuf Mountains to the new line on the Al-'Awwali River,

would it not have been better from the military-professional point of view to make the "great leap" and return to the Israeli-Lebanese international border?

Answer: An army must accomplish objectives. By moving to the international border, it would not be achieving the objectives set out for it.

Question: Let us assume that the objective is peace for the Galilee....

Answer: We could not achieve the same security effect as on the Al-'Awwali River. The reason for this is simple: You would not know the nature of the Lebanese regime that has to provide us with a certain limited guarantee for peace in the Galilee. We need a security guarantee that will prevent the infrastructure that was destroyed in the war from reemerging.

Question: Does this mean that as long as there is no strong central government in Beirut we will remain in Lebanon?

Answer: Our presence in Lebanon is connected to both the terrorists and the Syrians. To sum up the current situation, I can tell you that the best place to be at present is the eastern sector. That is to say, in addition to the terrorists, we are engaged in another struggle, as a result of which it was decided that we would stay until the Syrians also leave. Our pullout from the Ash-Shuf area this week — a pullout without an agreement — is technical. Of course, it may be followed by developments beyond our range of control.

Question: Such as?

Answer: Such as the reconstruction of the terrorists' infrastructure and continued Syrian military penetration, both direct and indirect, in other areas. As far as they are concerned, the Syrians do not feel they are committed to anything. This situation need not remain static. There may be developments concerning the creation of a terrorist infrastructure in areas close to us, and regarding relations with the Syrians.

Question: Sir, the developments may also be negative as far as we are concerned....

Answer: In an area where there are military forces which follow their own interests and decisions — actually, even if they do not follow any decision, but just by the very fact that there are forces there — there may be an intensification of activities.

Question: War?

Answer: I am talking about wide-ranging operations. In fact, one may get involved in war even if that was not one's plan. However, operational activities wider than the current ones do not necessarily mean war. There may also be positive developments.

Question: You have said that the Syrian presence may have positive implications. Do you believe that the Syrians will get fed up with sitting in Lebanon?

Answer: I think the Syrians are fed up with staying in Lebanon. Their presence there is as difficult as ours. This is not expressed as vociferously as in Israel because we enjoy freedom of expression.

Question: The Syrians arrived in Lebanon 6 years before we did....

Answer: And they did not enjoy that. I can also say that the Syrians will not lose their influence over Lebanon even if they get out of there. Lebanon is too tied to Syria, and the actual departure of the Syrian forces from Lebanon does not entail a loss of Syrian influence. The Syrians have historical ties with Lebanon, and their basic concept is that Lebanon does not exist at all.

Question: That is exactly it. If the Syrians are in Lebanon as part of their ideology, why are they fed up with it?

Answer: They can realize their ideology without the army, and I think this also is their goal.

Question: Do you think they will ever leave Lebanon willingly?

Answer: To some extent, I think there is something absurd here. The moment they are pointedly urged to leave Lebanon, they set out to profit as much as they can from what they are being asked to do. Hence, the demand for their withdrawal strengthens their wish to stay.

Question: And what happens in the meantime?

Answer: Meanwhile, they reap many fruits; they are being courted to the point that very respectable envoys humiliate themselves when they appeal to the Syrians to leave Lebanon.

Question: I understand from your words that we will also spend the next Jewish New Year's eve in Lebanon....

Answer: I do not know. Decisions may also change which do not depend on the Syrians. I think there is great room for initiative, also of a political nature, and not just on our part.

Question: But also on our part?

Answer: Yes, but not solely. Many elements are active in Lebanon at one and the same time.

Question: When you try, perhaps on your own, to locate the greatest danger point for Israel in the next 5 or 10 years, where do you look?

Answer: From the military point of view, we have our traditional enemies. The most outstanding enemy is Syria. Syria not only talks, it also does many things to reach strategic parity. They want to be able to set out to war against Israel.

Question: Can Syria set out to war on its own?

Answer: Of course it can.

Question: Does it want to?

Answer: What? It declares that it wants to. Will the results of such a war fulfill its wishes? I have no doubt that the answer is negative.

Question: And what about the Russians? Are you giving up?

Answer: I am not giving up; I say that that is another scenario. I do not envision a direct war by the Russians and Syrians against us. However, it is certain that one cannot rule out the possibility that the Russians may be involved in such a war, whatever the scenario may be. This would have implications going far beyond a war against the State of Israel.

IDF Radio Interview

TA071737 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Interview with IDF Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Ron Ben-Yishay; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Yishay] There is much talk, at least on the Christian radio stations, about the massacre being committed by the Druze against the inhabitants of Bhamdun. Do we have any information about this?

[Levi] To my regret, our efforts to prevent such a situation or, perhaps, limit its dimensions — those it has already reached and may yet reach — the war, and the horrible acts it involves, those efforts have failed because the Lebanese Government and the Druze did not reach an agreement.

[Ben-Yishay] You have spoken about the presence of terrorists from various organizations in the Ash-Shuf alongside the Druze. Can we assume now that the terrorist presence will become permanent?

[Levi] I hope not. I think it is true that this is not in the interests of nearly all the concerned parties — the Lebanese Government, the Druze community, and, of course, us. The positioning of terrorists among civilians is what ultimately harmed the entire area in which they were located before — not always in the form of casualties, but it prevented the inhabitants from living in peace. I would like to think that in the present situation there is a temporary phenomenon which stemmed from becoming involved in the fighting, and is not a permanent phenomenon.

[Ben-Yishay] Where did the terrorists come from: from the Al-Biqa' or the Al-Matn area?

[Levi] According to what we know, they came from different areas. In a sense, whether they came from the Al-Biqa' or the Al-Matn area, it is the same thing: Those are territories under Syrian control. Syria's involvement in this regard was unequivocal. The entry of the terrorists into the Ash-Shuf was definitely encouraged by the Syrians and was not against their will. Walid Junblatt, who threw in his lot with Syria and was perhaps partly pushed into its arms by the Lebanese Government, perhaps cashed in his chips in this way. So, in fact, the terrorists

came from various parts of Lebanon that are under Syrian control.

[Ben-Yishay] Have we drawn any red lines for the Syrians in the Ash-Shuf — such as geographic lines?

[Levi] I do not like red lines. I do not like to have them drawn or declared. I definitely accept them as lines determined by Israel's security interests, and that, in turn, influence the IDF's plans. It seems to me that what is decisive in this sense are not declarations. However, there is also history, and there are also decisions [qvivot]. I would put it this way: Some things are self-evident.

[Ben-Yishay] What, for example?

[Levi] Things that the other side must take into account. And if I give you examples, then I would have to draw a red line.

[Ben-Yishay] We actually drew a red line this week: When tanks tried to move from [Ways Sawfar] toward the Bhamdun area, our planes strafed them. Is that the red line?

[Levi] The use of the air force was part of the troop movement. And this use you are speaking of, which occurred on Sunday, must be seen in this context. You must also understand its intensity: It was more a signal than an act. And from this point of view, even when we acted then, we knew that those were not Syrian tanks. Therefore, I do not suggest that our action be interpreted casually.

[Ben-Yishay] When we withdrew from the Ash-Shuf, we gave up our hold on the Beirut-Damascus highway. How will this now influence our strategic situation in the area and Syria's?

[Levi] The physical withdrawal from the Beirut-Damascus highway makes it possible for Syria to increase its influence — indirectly, in my view — but also sufficiently massively, inside Beirut. If the Lebanese Army does not deploy in the areas we evacuated, and, if, for example, it is not joined by the multinational forces as the various plans called for, but holds on to a smaller territory, as the situation appears today, then Syria's influence will be greater than it was before. And that was to be expected. That influence has no connection with the operational use of forces. In other words, if we are talking about war, we have enough points of command over the Beirut-Damascus highway from which to exert force to the extent that it becomes necessary.

Kimche Reportedly Meets Al-Jumayyil in Beirut

TA071902 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Dr David Kimche apparently conferred with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Beirut last night. This was learned by our correspondent Ya'akov Ahime'ir. No official confirmation could be obtained by any source.

Our correspondent adds that the Lebanese Christians are continuing to request Israeli aid in light of the Druze progress and advance into the areas evacuated by the IDF. Israel repeats

emphatically that it continues to maintain a special framework of ties with the Lebanese forces.

Official sources believe that there is a danger that President Al-Jumayyil's regime might collapse and that there is the further danger that if his situation worsens, President al-Jumayyil may submit his resignation.

Moda'i Says MNF Should Keep Lebanon Peaceful

TA071243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said this morning that it was up to the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon to prevent the fighting. He told the Army radio that Beirut might have been entitled to request Israeli assistance if a defense treaty had existed between the two countries. Since this did not exist, Moda'i said, he regarded the Lebanese Government's call for Israeli help as impertinent.

Shamir To Continue Begin Government Policies

TA080900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Arye Golan in Shamir's Foreign Ministry office in Jerusalem on 7 September — recorded]

[Text][Golan] I met with the foreign minister in his office in the Foreign Ministry on the eve of the Jewish New Year. I asked him to assess Begin's term in government and to introduce the candidate elected to succeed him.

[Shamir] If I form a government then this government will continue the policy of the Begin government. It can naturally be assumed that there will be some changes that are natural in such situations, but we will talk about this at a later stage.

[Golan] From the point of view of your opinions of foreign and security affairs, it is said that you are more hawkish than Menahem Begin and your opposition to the Camp David accords is mentioned. Will your positions be expressed also if and when you become the Israeli prime minister?

[Shamir] I do not accept these zoological definitions and I do not at all accept the definitions of radicalism or lack of radicalism. All in all we demand the absolutely necessary minimum for the existence and security of the Israeli people in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Golan] Mr Foreign Minister, does this minimum also include the formal annexation of Judea and Samaria?

[Shamir] I never talked of annexation, nor do I think about annexation. In the very near future we will have to take care and exert efforts so that the process agreed upon at Camp David between Israel, Egypt, and the United States will continue and that the accords will be implemented in actual fact.

[Golan] As for the internal aspect of your election at the Herut center a week ago, it is said that Menahem Begin enjoys a great deal of sympathy in the oriental sector in Israel. Do you believe you will be able to maintain this asset of the Likud?

[Shamir] I do not distinguish between the sympathy of this or that community and there is a great deal of exaggeration in what is said and written about this issue in Israel. Our movement has had very strong and close ties with all public circles since the prestate underground days. I believe that none of us will enjoy the same sympathy and trust the Israeli masses felt for Menahem Begin. I think that the sympathy and trust which he aroused and on which he educated masses of the people, however, will be at our disposal when he insists on his decision to retire.

[Golan] When Yitzhaq Shamir is asked to try to assess Begin's term in power he tells us — and this comes as no surprise — that these years were very good years for the State of Israel.

[Shamir] During his term in power the government and state registered great achievements in the political and security spheres. In fact I believe that our security situation today is the best ever.

[Golan] Nevertheless, Menahem Begin is on the point of stepping down from the political arena at a time when we hear talk of his lack of functioning; one minister said that the ship is without a captain and by ship he meant the government. How do you explain the changes in his mood, the changes in his feelings and appearances, the vacillation from situations of Begin at his best as we called them to situations of sadness and despair as we have witnessed lately?

[Shamir] I am talking about the period during which he was prime minister, during which he determined Israel's development. I am confident this was a brilliant era in the short history of the State of Israel and it will be remembered for many years to come. It is said that spots appear on the sun too. From time to time there are malfunctions in the operation of the government or other institutions and this can happen, but this does not detract from the general picture which is mainly positive and blessed.

Tami, Alignment Leaders Meet To Clarify Positions

TA071229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] After a meeting with the Alignment leaders, TAMI leader Aharon Abu-Hatzera says that his movement adheres to its agreement to ask the president to impose on the Likud representative the task of forming a new government. The Alignment and TAMI leaders conferred in Tel Aviv for more than 2 hours and clarified positions on various issues. Alignment sources told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that their impression is that there is room for future cooperation with the TAMI members, but a date for this has not yet been set. After the holiday, the Alignment leaders will try to confer with Agudat Yisra'el leaders.

Sharon on Internal Politics, Relations With U.S.

TA071506 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 7 Sep 83 pp 43, 45

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon by Adar Qeysari; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Prime Minister Menahem Begin has rejected the appeals of all his associates and supporters and is determined to leave office. What will happen in the future?

Answer: Notwithstanding the pain over the prime minister's decision, there is no choice other than to regard it as a fact and respect his wishes. Menahem Begin is a prime minister who for 6 years has carried out a mission and burdens never before shouldered by any Israeli prime minister: peace with Egypt; the bombing of the Iraqi reactor; settling in Judea, Samaria, the Gaza District, and the heart of the Galilee; destroying the PLO's kingdom of terror in southern Lebanon; and so forth. Never before were so many decisions made. Prior to his appointment as prime minister, Begin headed the opposition for many years and, before the State of Israel was established, he was the commander of the Irgun, the force that fought against the British for a long time.

What happens now? Elections should be held early and it is very important that Menahem Begin should head the Likud in this struggle because we, the national camp, must realize very important missions:

- Maintaining the achievements of the Lebanese war while reducing our forces there to the minimum.

- Resuming settlement momentum in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District.

- Standing steadfast in the face of U.S. pressures and preventing Israel from becoming enslaved to the United States. Coordination and cooperation — yes; enslavement — no. To my regret, we have in the last few months given in to the United States on issues which are difficult now and will become more difficult in the future.

- Deploying in the face of increasing internal instigation by means of a comprehensive informational-educational campaign. Not only does internal instigation adversely affect and weaken the people's resistance, but it also causes Israel serious damage abroad. And there is also another danger — which is becoming more real at present — that this instigation entails an attempt to give legitimization to the establishment of a leftist underground in the State of Israel. The attempt to taint the national camp by alleging that underground groups are organizing in its midst — to the best of my knowledge, such groups do not exist and there is no intention to form them — is actually designed to pave the way for the establishment of a leftist underground.

- Strengthening the spirits of the people. This is a long educational mission aimed at consolidating our awareness regarding our right to Eretz Yisra'el, an awareness which has been undermined in the last few years.

All these are very significant missions which require many years of action, and who but a government with deep roots in Eretz Yisra'el and one that realizes the struggle that has been waged over it is capable of carrying out these missions?

Question: The U.S. President has recently said that he is worried about the negative effect of the settlements because they undermine the Arabs' confidence in Israel's willingness to return territories in exchange for security and a peace agreement.

Answer: This is really one of the central goals of Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza District, and the Golan Heights! After all, do we mean to return those territories? To whom? I say: We have no intention of ever returning those areas. In the Camp David accords, Israel made generous offers to the Arabs: granting administrative autonomy to the inhabitants of the territories but not to any specific territory. It is and it will be impossible to take these parts of its homeland away from Israel because they have been the cradle and the homeland of the Jewish people for 3,700 years.

The U.S. President's allegation only proves what the real intentions of the Reagan plan are. Will we really permit the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza or will we really give the Golan Heights back to the Syrians? This is not part of Israel's plans or intentions.

Therefore, it is important that a Likud-led government continue to govern the country over the next few years, to enable us to strengthen the settlements in all those areas which, besides making an immediate contribution to our security, also represent our best response, stronger than any written and signed document, that these areas will never again be ruled by strangers.

Question: Still, once the prime minister's decision to resign became known, a senior U.S. official rushed to suggest that if the Alignment comes to power, Israeli-U.S. relations would improve. What do you think about this?

Answer: The United States is the largest democracy and it is very strange that there should be people in this big democracy who believe that they have any right whatsoever to intervene in the internal affairs of another democratic country which, although small in territory, does not lag behind its older sister in everything pertaining to its rights, its past, and its contribution to the free world and humankind, to morals and culture. What right does anybody in the United States have to meddle with and to try and influence the sovereign decision of the Israeli citizens as to whom they should elect as their leader?

If that is how U.S. officials behave, that means that they have been feeling in the last few months that they can meddle in the domestic affairs of the State of Israel and that Israel would tolerate such interference. Therefore, it is vital for Israel to release itself from this position.

Herzog Warns Against Antidemocratic Trends

TA070801 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 7 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by Judy Siegel]

[Excerpt] In his New Year's message to the nation, President Hayim Herzog said that voices heard of late denouncing democracy and calling into question the authority of the courts are very dangerous and that "if this development is not stopped, it could lead to anarchy and destruction."

Delivering his first presidential Rosh Hashana message on IsraeliTV last night, Herzog said that the status of democracy and law depends not only on the political leadership and the media but on every citizen. "If we look around us, we see that many failings result from small instances of negligence and disregard." He added that 15,000 Israelis have been killed in traffic accidents since 1948 — some 2,000 more than were killed in Israel's wars. "Let us decide, as the New Year begins, that at least we — each and every one of us in his own way — will be considerate of our fellows," said the president.

He added that his tours of the country since taking office in May have revealed to him great achievements in many fields, of which many people are unaware.

Lavi Project Approval Unclear, Problems Reported

TA071030 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedahzur]

[Text] The Lavi project, which is the largest security-economic project in Israel's history, is being handled without the appropriate and specified approval of the government. In the few months during which Menahem Begin also served as defense minister, it was decided to change the major components of the Lavi project. The changes raised the price of the aircraft to about \$11 billion. "When the Lavi takes off, in 1986, it will be obsolete, and the economy will be in a state of bankruptcy," a senior government minister said this week.

A tough struggle is being conducted around the implementation of the project between the people who favor it and those who reject it, but it is clear now that one of the biggest hopes attached to the production of the aircraft will not be realized. It will not rid the State of Israel of its dependence on the United States, and in the Lavi's case the Americans will not hold us by the throat but by the tail: Parts of the aircraft's tail will be supplied to the Israeli aircraft industries by foreign companies.

Village Leagues Appoint Temporary Replacement

*TA071739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] The Judea and Samaria area village leagues have appointed the head of the Nablus Area Village League, (Jawdat Sawalhah), as the temporary replacement for Mustafa Dudin, who resigned as chairman of the federation of area village leagues. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Dudin's resignation was received officially today. He explained his resignation as stemming from health reasons, but his associates have said that in fact it is an act of protest over the Civilian Administration's gradual decrease of its support for the area village leagues. The area village leagues will hold elections to find a new chairman within a month.

In today's meeting, Jamil al-'Amlah of Hebron was appointed editor of the area village leagues' newspaper.

Gabon To Call Off OAU Meeting on Chad*AB071835 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Libreville, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Gabon has decided to call off the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's ad hoc committee on the dispute between Libya and Chad which had been summoned for tomorrow, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

A ministry communique said that Gabon, which chairs the committee, had taken the decision to postpone the meeting to "a more opportune moment" so as not to hamper "the delicate diplomatic approaches being made at this moment (within the OAU) with the aim of settling the Chadian crisis."

This view was shared by "certain member countries" of the committee, which comprise, apart from Gabon, Angola, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Senegal.

A reliable source here said the meeting had been called off at the request of OAU acting Secretary General Peter Onu, who thought the time was "inappropriate."

Mr. Onu and the foreign minister of Ethiopia, which currently chairs the OAU, have recently visited various capitals to try to resolve the crisis in Chad, where president Hissain Habre is fighting — with French and Zairean support — the Libyan-backed forces of his ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei.

The committee was set up in 1977 to settle the still unresolved dispute over the Aozou Strip on the Chadian-Libyan border, which is occupied by Libya but claimed by Chad.

OAU Meeting on Western Sahara Called for 17-19 Sep*NC071356 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Morocco and the Polisario guerilla front, rivals in the battle for control of former Spanish

Western Sahara, have been invited to attend a meeting of the Organization of African Unity's Implementation Committee on Western Sahara to be convened here September 17-19, the OAU secretariat announced here today.

The invitations were sent to the heads of state of the seven nations comprising the committee, to King Hassan of Morocco and to Mohammed 'Abd al-'Aziz, president of the Polisario's Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, the announcement said. The committee states are Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania, with the eighth, Ethiopia, as chairman.

The two-day conference will seek to work out a formula to implement a ceasefire between Morocco and the Polisario guerillas, now locked in an eight-year-old war that followed the withdrawal from the territory of the former colonial power, Spain. The meeting will also seek to specify the steps leading to a self-determination referendum of the people of Western Sahara, under the auspices of the UN and the OAU, by December this year.

Morocco's presence is regarded here as crucial as its readiness to begin direct talks with the Polisario, as urged by the 19th OAU summit here in June, could make or break the search for a peaceful solution to the problem. Polisario spokesmen in recent weeks have insisted that direct negotiations must precede any meeting of the implementation committee, a position not shared by the OAU.

The committee meeting comes in the wake of a visit to Algiers at the weekend by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde and interim OAU Secretary-General Peter Onu, when they met Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Mr. 'Abd al-'Aziz. The two men had earlier visited many West African capitals for talks with leaders most concerned with the Western Sahara problem.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Asks Lebanon's Al-Wazzan To Resign*LD011542 Tripoli JANA in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqadah 24, Sept 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today sent a message to Shafiq al-Wazzan in which he urged him to resign his post so as to avoid a massacre of the Moslem masses in Lebanon by the crusade launched by the army of the Phalangist authority and the French and American forces. The message reads as follows:

Shafiq al-Wazzan, it became quite clear that the authority in Lebanon is that of the isolationist and fascist Phalange Party and not representative of the whole of Lebanon and your presence as the head of the dummy government is a protective cover and gives legality to the fascist Phalangist authority in Lebanon.

The crusade waged by the Phalangists, the army of the isolationist Phalangist authority and the American and French troops against the Moslems and the nationalist forces in Lebanon, make your stay in your post no longer justified as it forms a protective cover for this undeclared crusade. From the position of brotherhood I call on you to resign so that the Moslem masses in Lebanon are not massacred in the name of legitimacy and in order you do not become the cover of this crusade. It is a historic moment that needs a historic stand from your side.

[signed] Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, 1st September 1983.

SUDAN

Numayri Addresses SSU Central Leadership*JN071118 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 7 (SUNA) — The SSU Central Leadership held its closing sitting here yesterday evening and issued its draft recommendations. Addressing the sitting, President Numayri hailed the conferees and praised their achievements. He pledged to continue struggle for the good of the nation with a spirit of honesty and truthfulness. (We will never forgive recklessness and mishandling of duties and we have to keep the people informed of facts,) he said. You will not betray your people and we will never let negligence and misperformance abort our achievements, he added. The president urged all official and popular institutions to contribute to the materialization of decisive justice. He warned against walkouts saying they would be for implementing his third mandate comprehensive political programme. [sentence as received]

The Central Leadership, represented by its seven sub-committees, approved the president's report presented before the opening sitting Saturday and described it as a genuine expression of the size of the achievements of the previous stage. The Leadership reaffirmed its confidence in the president's mounting capabilities and his steadfastness in the face of the challenges facing the nation.

The Leadership called upon all organizations of the working forces alliance to isolate subversive elements and urged the Sudanese masses to be vigilant and to counter conspiracies and rumours. Conferees appreciated the president's statements on regional government and decentralization and praised the president's moves for consolidating decentralization.

The Central Leadership praised the president's remarks about decisive justice and voiced support to his policies aimed at prompting the judiciary. The meeting called upon popular and official institutions to carry out the president's directives before the SSU Central Leadership and urged regular forces to contribute to productive and services projects.

Conferees called for expanding popular development projects, supporting local industries and urged banks to provide financial resources for consumer goods imports. The meeting called for investing social insurance deposits for the provision of cheap housing and for investing government departments surpluses in projects aimed at reducing the cost of living.

The Central Leadership called for abandonment of luxury spending and urged for providing the educational institutions basic requirements. It called upon the people to cooperate with the authorities in unveiling attempts to smuggle weapons inside Sudan and appreciated the plan for improving the standard of the police force. The meeting approved the first secretary's remarks about the promotion of the SSU work and urged all popular and sectoral organizations to exert joint efforts for making the SSU congresses a success. The Leadership appreciated the establishment of the new southern regions and called for financial, technical and kind aid to be provided for them.

President Numayri yesterday held a reception in the honour of the SSU Central Leadership members. The president also saw two Sudanese films, "Sudan Today" and "Al-Mawlid" ("Birthday").

Central Leadership Concludes Meetings*JN071100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 6 (SUNA) Central Leadership's meetings launched last Saturday wound up here this evening Sept. 6 and a number of resolutions and recommendations were passed. The Leadership renewed support for President Numayri's efforts to lead the nation.

The role of the regular forces in revealing all plots and conspiracies aiming at undermining Sudan's unity and destabilizing its security was highly praised during the meetings. The meeting also stressed Sudan's principal role and active efforts in both Arab and African arenas and launched directives pertinent to the active action of popular organization in explaining abroad Sudan's foreign policies. The Leadership called on the people to be vigilant and solid to reveal all subversive actions aiming at thwarting Sudan's unity and undermining the progress of the development course.

The final communique released by the Central Leadership denounced the Soviet-backed Libyan aggression against Chad.

The communique expressed the rejection of dividing Chad and undermining its unity and voiced the necessity of maintaining Chadian independence and integrity of its territories under the legitimate leadership of the Chadian Government.

Numayri Says USSR, Others Plotting Against Him
PM071122 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Numayri Accuses the Soviet Union of Plotting Against Sudan"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has accused the Soviet Union, Iran, and a neighboring state, which he did not identify, of plotting against his regime. He announced at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] that intensive activity against Sudan was in progress in a neighboring state supported by Iran and, especially, the Soviet Union and by others.

President Numayri's reference to a neighboring state is considered to be a concealed attack on Ethiopia, which has given refuge to many people from southern Sudan who crossed the borders recently in the wake of the clashes with the Sudanese Army there.

In his speech President Numayri confirmed that some southern Sudan dissidents and opposition leaders abroad met recently in Moscow to prepare a plan for joint action to bring Sudan under Soviet hegemony. The Sudanese president said that funds for opposition to his regime had been deposited in a Swiss bank in the name of Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin, Sudanese opposition leader in exile.

Numayri Receives Message From King Husayn
JN061657 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received a message from Jordan's King Husayn when he received today Musa al-Kilani, Jordan's ambassador in Khartoum, today.

After the meeting, the Jordanian ambassador told SUNA that his majesty the Jordanian monarch has expressed Jordan's support for President Numayri's initiative and call for an Arab summit to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The ambassador added that the king explained in his message the situation in the West Bank following the massacres which were perpetrated against the Arab people in Hebron and their subsequent political developments. The ambassador reiterated that the message also explained the results of the Jordanian political move led by His Majesty King Husayn, as well as the results of the king's meetings with Arab leaders.

President Numayri gave the Jordanian ambassador a message to King Husayn related to the developments in the situation in Chad, the political situation in the region, and the Israeli efforts to penetrate into Africa as well as the means of opposing these efforts on the Arab and African levels.

Vice President Discloses Conspiracies

JN021523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1433 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Al-Matammah, the northern region, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president, disclosed conspiratorial designs against the Sudanese people during his meeting today with the masses in Al-Matammah in the northern region. He said that security organs have gathered details about the internal and external moves of this conspiracy, and added that the details of these designs will be disclosed to the Sudanese people at an appropriate time.

At-Tayyib said that with its constant policy and well known stands, Sudan constitutes an obstacle to the neo-colonialist strategies and ambitions as well as to the overwhelming communist expansion which aims to contain everything. The first vice president also said that with its people and revolution, Sudan is able to deter the plots and silence the agents inside and outside Sudan. He reiterated that under its leader, Sudan is able to oppose these designs, and with its Armed Forces and security organs, it is able to teach the enemies a harsh lesson. First Vice President at-Tayyib visited Al-Matammah today to open several [word indistinct] installations.

Security Organs Seize Funds for Opposition Plots

JN061651 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — SUNA has obtained a copy of a deposit slip at a Swiss bank in Geneva for agent Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin in the amount of \$1.8 million, equivalent to 3,346,929 Swiss francs. The amount was deposited in cash in account No 251/485878/62/1. An official source at the state's security organ told SUNA that this amount is one of several installments which the Libyan regime pays to the agents who call themselves the Sudanese opposition abroad.

The source noted what President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said in his speech at the opening session of the Central Command last Saturday about the external conspiracies which are concocted against Sudan in various designs and methods. The goal of these conspiracies is to carry out acts of assassination and sabotage in strategic positions, hamper Sudan's economic course, and create disorder by paying money to base persons. At other times, these conspiracies repeat the old tune of planning for a strike or suspending work by certain parties. The source told SUNA that the state's security organs continued to watch the moves of the Libyan regime's agents in Tripoli, Athens, and London as well as their meetings in London and Tripoli, which included some members of the defunct political parties and some opponents from southern Sudan who had recently lost their positions.

The source said that the security organs were able to seize huge amounts of hard currency which was filtered into the country to finance the plots against Sudan's unity and security. The source asserted that the security organs are following the moves of hostile forces both in the neighboring African countries and abroad with full alertness, alluding to the fact that the Libyan regime has recently started gathering the remnants of the agents and mercenaries of the defunct political parties, the traditional

opposition, and the politicians of southern Sudan who have lost their positions for one reason or another.

TUNISIA

Condolences Sent on Airliner Incident

LD031807 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
3 Sep 83

[Text] With profound sorrow the Tunisian Government has learned of the destruction of the South Korean airliner which

resulted in a number of casualties. While stressing that nothing can justify such a deed, authorized Tunisian sources express regret for such a tragedy which places international civil aviation in a state of mourning and whose consequences could have deep repercussions in the world arena. It has also been learned that the minister of foreign affairs yesterday extended the condolences of the Tunisian Government to the Government of South Korea and to The United States, which had more than (?50) of its citizens among the 269 victims.

SOMALIA

Mogadishu on EPLF August Battle Claims

EA072021 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] issued a communique from its Mogadishu office saying that bitter fighting took place between EPLF forces and forces of black colonialist Abyssinia, backed by foreign troops, toward the end of August 1983. The statement said that the Abyssinian forces and their backers suffered a great setback and heavy casualties in the form of dead and wounded soldiers.

The EPLF adds that the fighting took place at (Nacfa) on 28 August, where the Abyssinian forces suffered greatly, with 1,360 soldiers either killed or wounded.

EPLF further said that an offensive launched by its forces to counter Abyssinian aggression on the liberated territory of Eritrea had been successful, with many casualties on the enemy side. The statement further adds that the Abyssinian forces who launched the aggression from the areas of (Rora Laba) and Debr Mariam were either killed or wounded. Very few of them fled from the area. The liberation front further said that its forces have liberated (Laba Ambahra) and (Hadero) and its environs, and have taken 60 prisoners and captured a very large quantity of assorted weapons.

WSLF Claims 3 September Battle Victory

EA072356 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The gallant forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and the soldiers of the black Abyssinian colonizers were engaged in bitter fighting on the third of this month in the (El Carre) district of western Somalia. During the engagement, two enemy Abyssinian forces trucks were destroyed. The report adds that by way of reprisal, the black colonial Abyssinian soldiers

turned their guns on innocent civilians living in the area, killing 13 persons, some of them young boys.

Radio Halgan Says 250 Somali Soldiers Killed

EA072022 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somali 1800 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The fighters of the 15th Gorod Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on the loyalist forces of Barre stationed at (Ghora Joma) in the Bakol region. During the surprise attack, the fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 250 soldiers and wounded over 300 others.

The fighters of the 15th Gorod Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces completely overran the bases and captured the important town of (Ghora Joma) and the bases of the 210 and 95 battalions of the 66th brigade of the 7th Division of the Somali Army.

In the DFSS wing's surprise attack, which they launched on 5 September, the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces captured from the loyalist forces of Barre a very large quantity of arms, including two 120-mm field guns, one jeep mounted with a 106-mm field gun, two Fiat military vehicles, one radio communication set, and a very large quantity of light arms, ammunition, and rations.

The surprise attack by the fighters on the bases of the loyalist forces of Barre in the Bakol region resulted in the burning of three 120-mm field guns, one jeep, the ration stores, ammunition stores, and all the offices of the loyalist forces of the Barre regime.

The fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces suffered very light casualties: Four fighters were wounded. The latest reports reaching us from the battle zone confirm that although the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces still occupy the bases and the important town of (Ghora Joma), fierce fighting is still raging in the area.

CAMEROON

Extraordinary UNC Congress To Be Held 14 September
AB080900 Paris AFP in French 0740 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Yaounde, 8 Sep (AFP) — An extraordinary congress of the Cameroon National Union (UNC — the only party in Cameroon) will take place on 14 September to elect a national chairman of the UNC following the resignation of Ahmadou Ahidjo, it was officially announced in Yaounde on Wednesday evening. Paul Biya, Cameroonian head of state and vice chairman of the UNC Central Committee, has been designated by the Central Committee as candidate for the UNC chairmanship, the source states.

The date of this 1-day congress was fixed during a meeting of the Central Committee, presided over by Mr Biya on Wednesday. Mr Ahidjo, former Cameroonian president, resigned from the party chairmanship after a violent attack on Mr Biya, to whom he handed over power on 6 November 1982. The former head of state described Mr Biya as a "swindler" and a "weakling" and accused him of developing a "coup phobia" after Mr Biya revealed a plot "against the security of the republic" on 22 August. On 27 August Mr Ahidjo again accused President Biya of "installing a regime of police terror in Cameroon."

These attacks, the Central Committee revealed, were "incorrect, inopportune, and most regrettable." Observers note that this is the first official reaction to former President Ahidjo's accusations, which were never disclosed by the authorities nor announced by Cameroon's official news media.

CHAD

FANT Reports Capture of Materiel at Oum Chalouba
AB071245 Paris AFP in French 0738 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamen, 7 Sep (AFP) — Chadian Government forces repulsed yesterday the attack launched in eastern Chad by Libyan forces, killing 100 of them and taking 53 prisoner, Chadian radio announced. According to the radio, the Libyan forces were put to flight by the soldiers of President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] who suffered no losses.

The fighting at Oum Chalouba — an east Chadian crossroad town situated 100 km north of the first French positions — which lasted throughout the day yesterday, was "quite violent," the radio stated. According to Ndjamen, Oum Chalouba was bombarded on Monday by the Libyan Air Force followed by an attack on Tuesday by a column of 2,000 Libyan soldiers and 1,000 "mercenaries."

According to Chadian authorities, this is the second Libyan attack against the area in 4 days. Still, according to the radio, the FANT have captured six heavy duty trucks, two canons mounted on vehicles, and a ground-to-ground missile. In conclusion, the radio said that the FANT are in "high spirits."

Soumaila Deplores French Attitude on Fighting
AB071710 Paris AFP in French 1555 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamen, 7 Sep (AFP) — Chadian authorities on Wednesday showed some bitterness toward France, expressing "disappointment" over the tendency in Paris to minimize the fighting which has just taken place in the eastern part of Chad, and even described this attitude as "maneuvers." Asked to comment on the statements made by French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy describing as "minor" the clashes that took place over the past few days in Oum Chalouba (eastern Chad), Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat deplored "the tendency (in France) to minimize" these events. He said "this is part of a [word indistinct] of systematic misinformation or a maneuver." These "maneuvers by Paris," Mr Soumaila stated, "are aimed at saying that the situation is calm when it is not."

The minister also reaffirmed the desire of the Ndjamen government to "break the status quo" which "enables the Libyans to strengthen themselves." "We are looking for ways to achieve this goal at all cost," he added, but the Chadian Government forces "do not have the means to take the offensive," due in particular to the dangers of the Libyan Air Force.

On the field, calm returned on Wednesday in the Oum Chalouba region, 100 km north of the positions held by the French troops, following the fighting that took place on Tuesday. Mr Soumaila stated. He pointed out that the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) of President Hissein Habre were "combing" the region. On Tuesday, Ndjamen announced that it won a victory over the Libyan troops, killing 100 of them and capturing 53 prisoners.

Western sources tend to minimize these incidents, saying they were "insignificant" skirmishes. However, a succession of such skirmishes, even though limited, could be a threat to the French troops if they should take place close to these troops, and they could be forced to react.

The Ndjamen government has also launched a diplomatic offensive: Emissaries of President Hissein Habre left on Tuesday for several African capitals — including Dakar, Conakry, Lome, Niamey, Bamako, Ouagadougou, and Nouakchott — in order to inform these African states of developments in the Chadian problem. Mr Soumaila also condemned attempts by "accomplices of Libya" to make the meeting of the ad hoc OAU committee on Chad fail. The meeting is scheduled to be held in Libreville on Thursday.

ZAIRE

AZAP Commentary Criticizes USSR on Plane Incident
AB071730 Dakar PANA in French 1430 GMT 7 Sep 83

[AZAP commentary: "The Threat to Civil Aviation"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Sep (AZAP/PANA) — The USSR, a super-power, attacks a civil aircraft [words indistinct] with hundreds of passengers aboard that its deadly missiles send to a premature death. This is enough to worry the entire world and to lead it to

wonder about the intentions of this country, which nevertheless, according to its official statements, passes itself for a defender of the oppressed.

What has just happened, and which others have called barbaric and inhuman, revolts the human conscience and tends to support the ideas spread by the enemies of the Soviet Union, who claim that only strength counts in the USSR's relations with the Third World. Faithful to its open door policy, Zaire, which has nothing against that country, has expressed strong indignation over this unspeakable act. No state has a right to use its great capabilities to destroy, to create an atmosphere of insecurity and general tension in the world.

Do not the confused explanations by the USSR, which does not seem to assume its responsibilities in this matter, reflect the contempt that this country has for the weak?

It is difficult to believe.

Although we should not fall into dogmatic anti-Sovietism, we, however, have the right to expect more plausible explanations from the Kremlin than those of an American spy plane to justify the massacre of civilians. The world expects the Soviet leaders to reassure it by [words indistinct] to prevent the recurrence of this human tragedy and to ensure safety for civil aviation.

GHANA

Rawlings Addresses Consultative Council 7 September

*AB072055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has emphasized that every Ghanaian of integrity has something to contribute to a just society. He said the only barriers to participation are greed, self-interest, personal ambition, and clear and downright irresponsibility. Flight Lt Rawlings was inaugurating the greater Accra regional consultative council in Accra today. He pointed out that age is not a barrier for participation, adding we should seek to benefit from the wisdom and experience of those who have seen more of life than we have, and weigh their advice with care. Their advice can help the younger revolutionaries if they have the humility to listen and reflect to overcome some of our present problems in order to avoid some of the mistakes that are so easily made.

Flight Lt Rawlings reminded members of the council of chief-tancy problems especially those that relate to the acquisition and use of land and declared: Do not let land lie idle because it is under dispute. It can yield a crop while you settle the matter. The PNDC chairman pointed out that disputes can divert attention and energy from development and productivity. Flight Lt Rawlings noted that the harvest for the first part of the year has been affected by insufficient rain. If people are, therefore, to face the dry season with a stock of food to carry them through the next lean season, then the task must be set now. The chairman hoped the consultative council can build a bridge between these divisions and help expedite the solution of problem. He said the council has a part to play in the development of the many natural resources in the area.

In his address of welcome, the regional secretary, Nii Aboe Nyere Kuanda, hoped with the dedication and collection effort of the members, the region would soon see more development. He stressed the need for total mobilization of all talents and resources in the area to ensure rapid development. The chairman of the 15-member consultative council is Dr H.S. Bannerman, a private medical practitioner. He pledged that the members will give their best to the region in particular and the nation in general. The acting chief justice, Mr Justice E.L.P. Sowah, chaired the function.

Rawlings Receives Visiting Upper Voltan Delegation

*AB071915 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has received a special message from the Upper Voltan head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara. The message was delivered at the Castle this afternoon by an eight-member government delegation led by the minister of tourism, [title as heard] Lieutenant Moussa Diallo. Speaking to newsmen later, Lt Diallo hinted that the message is a fraternal greeting wishing the Provisional National Defense Council all the best. He said Upper Volta has many things to learn from

Ghana. He disclosed that the ousted Upper Voltan head of state, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, is well and safe, adding he is just under house arrest for his own safety. Other members of the delegation include a member of the National Council of the Revolution, Mr Paul Abdou Kabore, and five members of the Upper Voltan People's Defense Committee.

Foreign Secretary Expresses Concern Over Border

*AB071630 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has expressed the PNDC's [Provisional National Defense Council] anxiety over the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the Ghana-Togo border and also for the safety of residents there. The concern, he said, stems from recent escalation of border incidents. Dr Asamoah was inaugurating the reconstituted Ghana-Togo border joint demarcation commission in Accra. He regretted that while the Ghana team has been alive to its responsibilities, the necessary cooperation from the Togo side has not been forthcoming.

The secretary said Ghana seeks the friendship and cooperation of Togo, the Ivory Coast, and Upper Volta because they constitute the first line of Ghana's external security, and since the establishment of border commissions, work on the Ghana-Upper Volta border is essentially completed while the Ghana-Ivory Coast border commission has still a long way to complete its work. Dr Asamoah, therefore, called for greater urgency in the pursuit of the objectives of the Togo border demarcation commission. These include reconnaissance and physical clearing of the border, examination of all border incidents with the view to resolving them, and determination of compensation to be paid for properties destroyed by physical demarcation of the border. Dr Asamoah suggested the setting up of a separate subcommittee to handle the respective objectives. He called on the committee to submit as a matter of urgency a cost-effective budget to be approved by the government to enable it to start its assignments without delay. He added that the overriding consideration of the commission's work is to seek to remove any irritants that arise from border, thus enhancing cordial relations between Ghana and Togo.

The eight-member committee is chaired by Mr Kpeda Adjo, a legal practitioner from Togo.

Cocoa Official Reportedly Sentenced to Death

*AB071610 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] An official of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, Phillip Acquah, has been sentenced to death in absentia for misappropriation. Three other officials of the board were also sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor for similar offenses. The public tribunal, which heard the case, said that the four accused were responsible for the loss of 2.2 million naira by the board.

Prisoner 'Agricultural Work Camps' To Be Set Up
AB061350 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT
 5 Sep 83

[Text] Agricultural work camps are to be established on a pilot scheme in the Afam plains for the resettlement of prisoners to make them more productive. The work camps would, however, not serve as penal farms but would be designed to enhance the well being and reformation of prisoners who would occupy them.

It will be recalled that 8 days ago, the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, stated in a nationwide broadcast that the PNDC had set up a new prisons service council to set in motion a process of prison reforms so as to transform the country's prisons whereby a sentence of imprisonment would cease to be a sentence of humiliation, misery, and suffering and become a period of human and humane reconstruction for a new life. As a first step, Flight Lt Rawlings, accompanied by the secretary for the interior, Kofi Djini, and other officials undertook a survey of the Afam plains to map out the location for the work camps. The team also re-explored the plains potentials and relative ventures in which prisoners who are victims of the old socioeconomic system would be meaningfully redeployed.

LIBERIA

Doe Dismisses Official for Interference
AB071100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
 7 Sep 83

[Text] Major A.N. Kassa, superintendent of Bong County, has been dismissed from office. Maj Kassa, the second superintendent since the April 12, 1980 revolution, was dismissed yesterday by the Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe, for interfering in the work of the Constitutional Advisory Assembly. CIC Doe announced Maj Kassa's dismissal at the People's Palace in Gbanga city after a (?ceremony) investigation into several complaints levelled against Maj Kassa by members of the assembly.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Chad Delegation; Envoy Comments
AB071810 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
 7 Sep 83

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, received two Chadian envoys sent by Hissein Habre today. They are Gouara Lassou, minister of higher education, and Issa Utman, member of the FAN Command Council. This delegation arrived in Niamey yesterday evening from Ndjamen. After the meeting Gouara Lassou, leader of the delegation, explained the aim of the delegation's visit to Niger to the Voice of Sahel reporters.

[Begin recording] [Lassou] We were charged with delivering a message to President Kountche from the president of the republic of Chad, Comrade Hissein Habre. That is the aim of our mission.

As you are aware, Niger and Chad are historically linked countries with the same peoples; therefore, we cannot help having very good relations. We came to explain to President Kountche what is happening in our country because as you know, it is a tactic that Libya is using, that of occupying Chad and choosing the weakest link in the African chain in order to attack. Therefore, each time our conflict reaches a higher stage we must inform friendly and neighboring countries that are brother countries. That is the aim of the mission.

[Unidentified reporter] At present there is talk of a meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad. Are you optimistic about the success of that meeting?

[Lassou] I cannot say that we Chadians are optimistic about the success of that meeting. Why? Because Libya, which is presently in our country and occupies more than half of our country, will do everything in its power to prevent the holding of that meeting. Besides we have been informed that the current OAU chairman and the acting OAU secretary general are making every effort to persuade President Bongo, who convened this meeting, to delay it. Therefore, I can tell you that we Chadians are not at all optimistic because we think that Libya, which is currently seeking to strengthen its position in our country, will do all in its power to delay that meeting in order to pursue its attacks further south in Chad.

[Unidentified reporter] The town of Oum Chalouba and certain regions of your country are continually being attacked by Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and Libyan forces. What is the current military situation in Chad?

[Lassou] In fact, I must say that you journalists, either voluntarily or mistakenly, talk of GUNT forces. There are no GUNT forces and I repeat: There are no GUNT forces! I was at Faya-Largeau 30 July-10 August. What GUNT forces are capable of fighting us? If they were capable, would we have arrived in Ndjamen on 7 June 1982? No! Therefore, there are no GUNT forces. You must not continue to make that mistake. You must not repeat the lies of JANA, Libya's agency of lies. You must tell the truth to the African people. Libya is the attacker. Libya uses instruments called Chadians. Furthermore, this is nothing new. Libya uses the same methods as Hitler did in Europe. You must refer to history. For a long time the Europeans were complaining about Hitler but one fine day the French routed the Nazis. And the same thing is happening in our country. They take the weakest elements in the society, give the impression that they are opposed to their government, and use them to attack the country, thereby weakening it in order to occupy it. That is Libya's tactic. Therefore, you must not say GUNT forces. It is Libyan forces we are fighting against. That is the truth. You must explain this to your people.

[Unidentified reporter] Some people have currently been talking of a chill in your relations with the United States. What is the exact truth?

[Lassou] Once more this is the fruit of Libya's imagination. We Chadians think that relations between the United States and Chad are very good, and that there is no chill. On the contrary, they are being made warmer. [end recording]

NIGERIA

USSR's Israelyan Holds Consultations in Lagos

AB070925 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet permanent representative on the UN Disarmament Committee, Viktor Israelyan, is in Lagos for consultations with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the forthcoming 38th General Assembly on Disarmament. Israelyan, who had two rounds of talks with the officials, told newsmen that the discussions were frank. He said both countries considered Soviet proposals on disarmament and resolutions which might be considered in Geneva, the venue of the assembly. Nigeria is a member of the UN Committee on Disarmament.

Further State Assembly Election Results Announced

AB072145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has now declared full results for 11 states. The states are Kano, Plateau, Niger, Lagos, Bendel, and Kwara. Others are Anambra, Ogun, Bauchi, Sokoto, and Kaduna. Of the 11 states, NPN [National Party of Nigeria] won control of 7, UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] 2, and PRP [People's Redemption Party] 1. One state went equally to the NPN and the NPP. A breakdown of the results shows that the NPN has 12 seats in Kano State, the NPP [Nigeria People's Party] 13, while the PRP captured 113 seats. The NPN and the NPP shared the 48 seats in Plateau State equally. In Niger State, the NPN won 22 seats while the NPP had 8. All the 36 seats in Lagos State went to the UPN. In Bendel State, the NPN won 55 seats while the UPN had 7 seats. The NPN captured 22 seats in Kwara, the UPN 19 seats, while the NPP has 1 seat. In Anambra State, the NPN won 45 seats while the NPP had 42 seats. All the 36 seats in Ogun State went to the UPN. Similarly, all the 60 seats in Bauchi State went to the NPN. In Sokoto State, the NPN won 109 seats while the NPP had 1 seat.

The results so far announced in the other states are as follows: The NPN won 32 seats in Benue State while the NPP had 6. Seventy-three of the seats declared in the Cross River State were for the NPN, the UPN had 5, while the NPP has 1 seat. The NPP won 55 of the seats declared in Imo State, the NPN got 19, and the UPN 1. The 66 seats declared in Borno State went to the NPN.

NPN Wins in 12 States

AB071745 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] All the results of the houses of assembly elections in 11 states have now been declared. They are those in Kaduna, Kano, Anambra, Niger, Lagos, and Rivers States. Others are from Ogun, Bauchi, Kwara, Sokoto, and Plateau States. In Kaduna, the NPN won 97 seats and the NPP 2 seats. The NPN has also won all the seats in Bauchi and Sokoto States while the UPN

captured all the seats in Lagos and Ogun States. In Rivers State, the NPN won 41 seats while the NPP won the remaining 1 seat. In Anambra State, the NPN has 45 seats and the NPP 42 seats. The PRP has 113 seats in Kano State, NPN 12 seats, and the NPP 13 seats.

The stand of the parties so far shows that the NPN is leading with the majority of seats in 12 states followed by the UPN and the NPP with majority seats in 2 states each while the PRP has won majority seats in 1 state. States where the NPN has majority seats are Kaduna, Kwara, Gongola, Anambra, Bauchi, Rivers, and Cross River States. Others include Niger, Sokoto, Borno, Benue, and Bendel States. The UPN got its majority seats in Lagos and Ogun States, the NPP in Plateau and Imo States while the PRP has its majority in the Kano State legislature. The GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] and NAP [Nigerian Advance Party] are yet to win seat in any of the states. Elections are yet to be held in Oyo and Ondo States.

Fedeco Chairman Says Oyo, Ondo Elections To Be Held

AB080745 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] Elections into the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the state houses of assembly are now to be held in Oyo and Ondo States within the next fortnight. The chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, stated this in a television interview in Lagos last night. He said the poll in Oyo State would take place within the next 7 days while that of Ondo State would come later. Justice Ovie-Whiskey said he had contacted the governors of the two states on the issue and expressed the hope that they would appeal to their people to keep the peace this time. The Fedeco chairman contended that in the absence of any court injunction, the three elections should be held in those states within the period stipulated by the Constitution. He pointed out that if this was not done, problems would arise as to the validity of the elections.

It will be recalled that Fedeco postponed the three elections in the two states as a result of the outbreak of violence which followed the defeat of both governors, Bola Ige and Adegunle Ajasin, in the gubernatorial polls.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Envoys of India, Niger, Mali

AB062050 Dakar PANA in French 1600 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Lome, 6 Sep (ATOP/PANA) — Three ambassadors presented their credentials on Tuesday morning to President Eyadema, thus bringing to six the number of accreditations since the beginning of the week. They are Ambassadors Gurbachan Singh of India, Abdul Zaromeye of Niger, and Halidou Toure of Mali.

According to the Indian diplomat, New Delhi will offer its industrial and agricultural experience to Togo within the framework of bilateral cooperation, continuing the already excellent relations between the two countries. According to Niger's

Zaromeye, relations between the two countries have already been consolidated with cooperation in the transportation and education sectors. Asked about the Chadian problem, the Nigerois ambassador said he was very concerned about the continuation of this "fratricidal war." "We know that negotiations between warring brothers are difficult," said Zaromeye, who also stressed that a peaceful solution has to be found.

Finally, Mali's Halidou Toure said that his country and Togo must join efforts in [words indistinct] bilateral cooperation and in solving African and Third World problems. On the border dispute between Mali and Upper Volta, Toure acknowledged the artificial nature of the borders, a consequence of colonialization. He asserted that the problem could have been solved, as was the case with Algeria, if the other party had desired it.

UPPER VOLTA

ROK Minister Arrives on Visit, Makes Statement

AB071545 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] ROK Government Administration Minister His Excellency Pak Chan-kung arrived in Ouagadougou this morning from Abidjan aboard Air Afrique's DC-10 aircraft. The South Korean minister, who is here for an approximately 1-week visit to our country, is being accompanied by his wife, Mrs Pak; (Zei Yung), the deputy permanent under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yi Hi-yong, the government administration minister's permanent under secretary; and Mun Pong-cho, the adviser to the minister of foreign affairs. They were met on arrival by Fidele Toe, Upper Voltan labor social security and civil service minister. Also present to welcome the delegation were the state protocol officer and the ROK ambassador and his staff. While in the VIP lounge at the airport, the ROK minister devoted some time to our reporter Martin Sergo:

[Begin recording][Sergo] Mr Minister, this is the first time that an ROK official has been in Upper Volta since the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] came to power. Will you please tell us the reason for this visit and what it is aimed at?

[Pak Chan-kung in Korean fading into French translation] It is a great pleasure for me to come to this great, beautiful, and friendly country — Upper Volta which is inspired by the ideals of peace and prosperity — as the special envoy of the ROK president. I am happy to convey to the Upper Voltan people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the ROK people. The purpose of my visit to Upper Volta is to transmit to the eminent Upper Voltan leader, head of state His Excellency Thomas Sankara, who is also the chairman of the CNR, a personal message and cordial greetings from his ROK counterpart, President Chon Tu-hwan. During my visit, I would also like to discuss with the Upper Voltan leaders issues of common interest aimed at consolidating and further strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation so fortunately existing between our two countries. I would also like to exchange views with the leaders of the Upper Voltan Government on our common efforts in the area of bilateral cooperation between our two countries and also on the guarantee for human security, international peace, and other

topics of common interest. I am sincerely hopeful that my present visit to Upper Volta will contribute to the promotion of a real cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

Delegation Returns From Togo, Ivory Coast

AB071340 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] A National Council of the Revolution [CNR] mission visited Togo and Ivory Coast 6-7 September 1983. The mission, which has since returned home, was headed by Lieutenant Baye Yama, and included Information Minister Adama Toure. It is worth noting that the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] was represented by three persons in the mission.

The members of the delegation explained to the two heads of state the meaning of the revolution ushered into Upper Volta the night of 4 August 1983. This revolution in Upper Volta was requested by the Upper Voltan people who were deceived by the activities of the preceding regimes. In proclaiming the revolution, the CNR only responded to the profound aspirations of the masses of the Upper Voltan people. The delegation reaffirmed the objectives of this revolution which is not directed against any people or country. On the contrary, it essentially remains an Upper Voltan revolution.

Immediately after returning to Ouagadougou, the entire delegation was received by Captain Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the CNR, to whom it submitted a report on the success of the mission. Replying, the CNR chairman insisted on the presence of the members of the CDR in the delegations sent to our friendly and sister countries. The participation of the members of the CDR in these information tours will enable them to better understand their role in the defense of the revolution.

Another CNR good will mission also left Ouagadougou this morning for Benin, Ghana, and Nigeria. It is headed by Lieutenant Moussa Diallo.

EL MOUDJAHID Interviews Foreign Minister

PM070959 Algiers El Moudjahid in French
2-3 Sep 83p 5

[Interview with Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Arba Diallo by unnamed *El Moudjahid* journalist in Ouagadougou — date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Minister, what foreign policy does the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] intend to give Upper Volta?

Answer: Before defining the broad outlines of our foreign policy, I think we must wait for the CNR to publish its program of action, which will relate to both internal and external problems. But President Sankara's statement already clearly indicates that Upper Volta under the CNR will be concerned about its interests and will strive to promote frank and loyal relations of cooperation with all countries which love peace and progress — relations which we would like to be new, based on knowledge,

understanding, and mutual acceptance of each of the partners' fundamental interests. In this way we would like to establish a new type of relations whereby we would give preference to our relations with progressive forces throughout the world: in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe.

These, therefore, are the broad outlines of the foreign policy into which Upper Volta wishes to channel all its efforts with the aim of helping to establish the right conditions to enable the Third World and the nonaligned countries to play their rightful role in the community of nations.

Question: Mr Minister, how was the appeal for peace and fraternity launched by President Sankara viewed, especially by Upper Volta's neighbors?

Answer: We have not yet received official replies from some neighbors. On the other hand, other countries have understood our position. This is true of the sister Republic of Mali, whose recent position toward us, expressed here by its ambassador, shows that the Malian Government sees the importance of the change which has occurred in Upper Volta. And we, therefore, hope to follow the Malian Government's example in establishing good-neighborly relations and frank and loyal cooperation with our other neighbors, while scrupulously respecting, of course, the fundamental options chosen by us as partners.

Question: Mr Minister, what is your approach to African unity?

Answer: The OAU is an institution which deserves the support of all Africans since it bears a great responsibility. African solidarity must be strongly encouraged; otherwise, I personally do not see how we can find a solution. We are optimistic and we think that, despite the difficulties which the organization has recently encountered, unified action is our only salvation. Moreover, the OAU has been saved by the very praiseworthy efforts made, particularly at the 19th summit in Addis Ababa. On the basis of these positive results it is possible to make progress, to seek more of what unites us, and to ensure that the OAU is able to accomplish its mission in the best possible conditions. Each of us, as a member, obviously stands to gain from that.

Question: What sort of cooperation would you like to have established with Algeria?

Answer: We want to establish exemplary relations with Algeria. President Sankara has already spoken on this subject in his capacity as prime minister when he met with President Chadli Bendjedid during the nonaligned summit in New Delhi. He will certainly have the opportunity to reaffirm it. We hope that in the next few days we will be able to find ways and means of acting on the political will which has already been demonstrated by the Algerian and Upper Voltan leaders. We think that this is a particularly important factor and we are doing all we can to weave an entirely new kind of exemplary relations between our two countries. We hope to be able to enjoy the FLN's and Algerian Government's understanding and cooperation. We would like our bilateral relations to go further than intergovernment relations and to include relations between organizations, thus achieving a greater rapprochement between the peoples. Thus we must expect that, in the near future, we will succeed in establishing ways and means which would enable our two countries to promote relations which should seal the friendship between peoples who love peace and freedom and share a past and especially a future for which we ought to combine all our efforts.

Rail Traffic Schedules To Return to Normal

AB071325 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sep 7 (AFP) — Rail traffic in Upper Volta is to return to normal schedules for the first time since the successful coup d'etat a month ago, the ruling National Council of the Revolution has announced here. The CNR also said that it had decided to keep the overnight curfew running from 11:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m., the times introduced at the end of last month to ease travel formalities for people making the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. The landlocked west African state's borders are to remain open between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

ANGOLA

Portuguese Envoy Meets With Dos Santos, Comments

*MB071030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic, received in audience Lieutenant Colonel Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese State Council, at Futungo de Belas late yesterday afternoon. Lt Col Melo Antunes delivered a message from Ramalho Eanes, Portuguese head of state, to the Angolan head of state. The meeting was attended by Comrade Venancio da Silva Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs of our government.

Meanwhile, Lt Col Melo Antunes, who arrived in Luanda yesterday, left our country for Lisbon last night. Before leaving the Angolan capital, the Portuguese official spoke at our request about the activities of the Angolan counterrevolutionary groups in Portugal:

[Begin Antunes recording] In Portugal, all those who, like myself, have maintained a position of resolutely defending the independence of the Angolan state, as well as the integrity of its territory and the identity of its people, are clearly against all activities that are likely to endanger the friendship and good cooperation between the two countries and the integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the Angolan regime itself as it stands today. So, we clearly condemn all such activities carried out from Portuguese territory, and we hope that the Portuguese Government will act in such a way as to prevent such activities. [end recording]

Regarding his brief official visit to our country and his views on the tense situation created by the Pretoria regime in southern Africa, Lt Col Melo Antunes said:

[Begin recording] My visit has been very short but very substantial. I held discussions with President Eduardo dos Santos which were very important in understanding in a very precise and clear manner the stand of the People's Republic of Angola in the international context at this stage, particularly the stand of the People's Republic of Angola in defense of its independence, integrity, and sovereignty, and in the context of the struggle that is being waged in southern Africa. In addition, I had the opportunity to talk with other officials and Angolan authorities, and this was extremely important to me. I will make a report at the highest level in Portugal. My visit has been extremely important in order to understand the situation and the meaning of the struggle that the Angolan people are waging against South Africa, which is continuing to adopt an aggressive attitude, which we cannot in any way tolerate. Such an attitude is highly dangerous for the future of the Angolan people and the Angolan regime itself. We are clearly against it, and we strongly condemn South Africa's aggressive actions. We believe that the international community must exert even greater efforts than it has so far in not only condemning South Africa, but also in forcing it to comply with the decisions and resolutions adopted by the international community regarding the independence of Namibia and forcing it to comply with its international obligations, which

include not attacking neighboring states, such as in the case of Angola, and not supporting groups which are trying to destabilize the regimes in Angola and Mozambique. Our stand remains very firm in this regard. It is a stand of strong brotherhood and solidarity with the Angolan people and their regime. [end recording]

At the 4 February International Airport Lt Col Melo Antunes was seen off by Comrade Venancio da Silva Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FAPLA Repulses UNITA Units in Three Provinces

*MB080550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 8 Sep 83*

[Text] The South African racist authorities have not stopped carrying out criminal actions against members of the Angolan public, either through direct action or through the introduction from Namibia, an illegally occupied territory, of Angolan puppets and mercenaries who, under their orders, murder defenseless members of the public and sabotage economic targets in the People's Republic of Angola. However, some destabilizing efforts launched by individuals infiltrated in by South Africa have recently been frustrated. Among the attempts frustrated by our forces, we cite an ambush on a unit of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) at a place 12 km from Lucusse village in Moxico Province. The prompt response of the Angolan Army forced the enemy to flee in disarray, leaving behind three of their dead colleagues, three submachineguns, one grenade launcher, and eight handgrenades.

In Cuando Cubango Province, an enemy unit detected at a place 50 km from Cuito Cuanavale was repulsed by FAPLA, the Angolan people's armed wing. In this operation against the puppets of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the enemy suffered 63 confirmed dead and lost large quantities of war equipment. In the area of Balombo in Benguela Province, the Angolan armed forces killed 12 enemy elements and freed 36 members of the public whom the puppets were holding in custody in the bush under armed threat, ANGOP reported yesterday quoting official sources.

AFP: UNITA Forces Kill 3 Soviets, 17 Cubans

NC071556 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Lisbon, Sept. 7 (AFP) — The rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) today said its forces had killed three Soviet advisers and 17 Cuban troops aiding the Luanda government in operations in seven provinces of central and eastern Angola. A communique delivered to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here said that between August 27 and September 5, UNITA had also killed 315 soldiers of the Angolan Army, destroyed 11 bridges and a large quantity of military equipment, including 83 vehicles and two helicopters.

UNITA also said it had captured 27 foreigners, mainly Portuguese, Brazilians and Spaniards, in Cuanza-Sul Province in central Angola. Their identities would be communicated in due course to the International Committee of the Red Cross in

Geneva, it added. The communique, while reiterating UNITA's resolve to continue its offensive, also called on the Luanda Government to "open immediate direct negotiations aimed at ending the civil war, which is destroying the country and human lives."

ANGOP Decries BBC Report on Cubans in Cabinda
AB062123 Dakar PANA in French 1900 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Cabinda, 6 Sep (ANGOP/PANA) — Last Thursday, the first day of the current month, just 2 days before the reopening of the border between the Angolan Province of Cabinda (north of Angola) and Bas-Aire Province in Zaire, the BBC, in its French-language broadcast "London Evening" at 1930 (Angolan time) announced falsely and with remarkable emphasis that "2,000 Cuban soldiers have reportedly landed at the Pointe Noire port en route to Cabinda in order to counter the repeated attacks by the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC]."

With a dose of deliberate provocation against Angola, this report, which is part of the West's destabilization acts against the progressive and revolutionary peoples, added that the defunct FLEC puppet group now has "7,000 bandits" and controls "liberated areas" within Angolan territory. If it were a medium-wave station whose programs are meant for students on vacation, one would say that the story was a tale; but to mistake 500 Cuban workers and technicians, who with their technology will help Angola, as the deputy minister for agriculture and forestry has said, in managing the Emedeira wood processing company, for 2,000 soldiers — then the matter assumes a different character, with the BBC having entirely premeditated and defined goals. To at this time shower praise on the moribund group called FLEC, which in fact has never been an organization of importance to the Angolan people, is mischief on the part of the BBC.

MPLA-Labor Party Issues Statement on Heroes Day
MB040730 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Statement by the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau — date and place not given]

[Text] On 17 September, National Heroes Day, we mark the 61st anniversary of the birth of Antonio Agostinho Neto, immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, the great architect of the victories of the Angolan people [words indistinct] for freedom. To pay homage to Agostinho Neto not only means to pay homage to the man who is the founder of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, but also to all heroes and all children of the people who gave their lives in support of the ideas of independence, peace, and social progress. Agostinho Neto is the symbol of our struggle. He is the symbol of national unity and of all the heroes of the fatherland. His example as a man, an intellectual, and a politician, and his work must, therefore, constitute the repeated theme and standard of patriotic and revolutionary action of all Angolans.

The continuation of the struggle for the victory of the democratic and popular revolution and for the creation of the bases for the building of socialism are guaranteed by our loyalty to the soldiers defending the fatherland, by the creation of an independent economy in the service of the people, by the people's power, by the preparation of the working class to command the revolutionary process, by the worker-peasant alliance, by national unity, by our independent and internationalist foreign policy, and by the vanguard party. As Agostinho Neto himself stated, we will make Angola the fatherland of the workers, and the revolution will continue its triumphant march together with the peoples who follow the same path.

The struggle of the Angolan people has not been an easy one because imperialism has not put down its arms. The following words of the late President Agostinho Neto are still valid: Imperialism has not accepted and will never accept that Angola can develop itself toward building socialism. The imperialists have always wanted to have docile instruments in Africa willing to allow them to continuously exploit the wealth of the continent, and they have sought to transform such instruments into their lackeys. The imperialists would like all African countries to have not real independence, but political and economic subjugation, which the African peoples reject.

The same applies to Angola. The imperialists expected Angola to be a docile instrument. It was supposed to be an instrument willing to do what the imperialists want. However, Angola has not followed this path. Angola has followed the path of independence. Angola has followed the path of revolution. Angola has followed the path of building socialism. Naturally, Angola cannot, therefore, align itself with the reactionary forces both at home and abroad. Angola cannot follow that path, nor can it make any kind of concession to imperialism.

Imperialism means oppression of workers and peoples. Imperialism means that we will continue to be dependent on other countries and on specific social classes that exist in developed countries. We could not, therefore, choose our path nor follow the will of our people. We would always be alienated and colonized, as is the case of certain African countries.

Our fight for economic independence, for true and total independence, and for raising the standard of living of the people will continue to be strictly limited because of the undeclared war which has been imposed upon us by the South African racist and colonialist regime. We mark the day of the national hero at a time when the South African enemy has stepped up its criminal and destabilizing action. Imperialism, particularly North American imperialism, is the source of inspiration and means to fulfill the aggressive policy of the South African regime. Without the diplomatic, military, and economic support of imperialism, the South African regime would have succumbed long ago in view of the (?blows) by the national democratic and liberation movement of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. Thanks to such support, the racists and colonialists of Pretoria can permit themselves the luxury of challenging the international community by sabotaging the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on the rise of Namibia to independence.

Such support is given within the framework of the imperialist strategy of confrontation, destabilization, and conflict with the socialist progressive countries in all regions of the world, and of torpedoing detente and peaceful coexistence. This line of action has been followed in a particularly aggressive way during the Reagan administration in the United States. In this action, psychological warfare, terrorism, and the use of or threat to use force are the favored methods to make the imperialist interests prevail over the interests of democracy, independence, and socialism. The deeply reactionary and inhuman nature of modern imperialism is fully evident in that strategy. This imperialist offensive against the world revolutionary process, an offensive led by the most reactionary circles of American imperialism, is also aimed against Africa.

As Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: On our continent such an offensive, which already affects the peoples of Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, the Western Sahara, and the frontline states, particularly Angola and Mozambique, is designed to prevent the democratic and popular revolution from taking place in the new African countries, to promote subversion in all countries that have not opted for capitalist development, to replace their genuine governments with satellite governments, and to impede the liberation struggles of the colonized peoples of Namibia and the Western Sahara and of the oppressed South African people, who are discriminated against by the apartheid system.

In southern Africa what is at stake is imperialist control over the great mineral resources of the region. Some of these are of great importance for the Western military-industrial complex and the unfettered exploitation of the labor force. On one hand, this helps maintain colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. On the other hand, it affects the possibility of the peoples gaining political and economic independence. The fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and the Ian Smith regime, and mainly the emergence of a guideline with a socialist viewpoint for Angola and Mozambique — countries, which, together with the Congo, Ethiopia, and Benin, are based upon the principles of scientific socialism and internationalism — has given new encouragement to the struggle of Africa for the eradication of colonialism and apartheid and for total independence. This has deeply shaken the imperialist system of exploitation and domination in the southern region. Thus, in an attempt to regain the positions that have been lost by imperialism, U.S. policy in Africa gives prominence to preferential relations with South Africa, and hence the wide-ranging imperialist support to the racist colonialist regime of Pretoria and the intention of the Reagan administration to deploy medium-range missiles in South Africa. Should this materialize, it will bring enormous risks to international peace and security.

In view of the determination with which the People's Republic of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, has been applying revolutionary principles in both its internal policy and the unabated pursuit of its solidarity with the Namibian people, who are struggling for their legitimate rights, Angola continues to be the first target of the aggressive and destabilizing policy of imperialism in southern Africa. As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, in our country, the Pretoria regime, with the support of imperialism, decided as its first objective to conduct an undeclared war of aggression to force the MPLA-Labor Party leadership to negotiate with the traitors assembled

in the UNITA puppet groups regarding formation a so-called government of national unity. For us, this would mean the beginning of treason to the interests and aspirations of the Angolan people, who have always believed in the honesty of the MPLA-Labor Party leadership and the noble objectives of its program.

Unable to achieve their goals, the racist South Africans have lately stepped up their attacks against our country by intervening in areas such as Moxico, where they cannot claim to be pursuing SWAPO guerrillas. In fact, the recent intervention by South African forces in Cangamba, where the glorious Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) had dispersed the UNITA puppets, proves that the Angolan puppets of imperialism are nothing but an instrument of Pretoria for its implementation of the aggressive imperialist strategy against the People's Republic of Angola.

In view of the activities conducted by imperialism and the new escalation of South African aggression, the People's Republic of Angola has no alternative but to defend with arms its independence, territorial integrity, and revolutionary gains. Thus, as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: All party members, every worker, peasant, student, woman, old man and child, all national cadres — that is, all our people, who have been martyred by the century-old aggression of colonialism and imperialism — must mobilize and organize themselves to defend our fatherland, our party of Angostinho Neto, and our popular revolution.

The recent formation of regional military councils is a consequence of the situation that has been created by the agents of imperialism. Thus, in several provinces affected by the armed actions of aggression, vandalism, and banditry, regional military councils will be formed, and they will include the political, military, economic, and social leadership of such areas.

The effectiveness of the measures that have been adopted depends essentially on the participation and engagement of all sectors of national activity and the enthusiastic dedication of every citizen, who, as the late President Agostinho Neto said, must necessarily feel like a soldier. The party members are once again called to play their leading role, either by their personal example or by helping to enlighten the people as a whole regarding the tasks of defending the attacked fatherland.

The offensive by the racist South African Army and its complementary instrument, the UNITA puppet groups, has naturally been felt sharply in the general economic and social situation of our country. On the one hand, there is the need to mobilize even more financial, material and human resources for defense. On the other hand, it requires that we provide massive support to the thousands of Angolans who have to abandon their houses and farms in search of protection in other places. This forces us to transfer means that are essential for ensuring the country's economic and social development and particularly for raising the standard of living of our people.

The sabotage carried out by the racist South African Army and the puppet groups against vital economic centers, in an attempt to jeopardize the actions and results of the emergency plans, have

not only caused a drop in national output, but have also made it difficult to supply the residents of several regions. By itself, this situation is already cause for concern in view of the difficult living conditions that are imposed upon our people. The situation is then aggravated by the effects of the crisis of the capitalist countries, which can be seen in the drop in the selling price of our major export products, namely oil, diamonds, and coffee, and the rise in the prices of goods needed by the country which must be imported, either due to insufficient national production or because our country still lacks technical capacity to manufacture them. The country's buying power abroad has been decreasing, and, as a result, we cannot import on the scale that would be necessary — under the conditions of war that have been imposed upon us — to ensure a desirable economic and social development. Therefore, as a task complementary to the defense of the fatherland, we will need to double our efforts to develop our economy.

The armed defense of the people will play an essential role in detecting economic saboteurs and in protecting the agricultural and industrial enterprises and cooperatives. The Angolan people are not interested in war. The war has been imposed on us by imperialism, through the racist and colonialist South African regime. We want peace, peace to develop national economy, peace to improve the standard of living of every Angolan. However, because we are loyal to the guidelines of the late President Agostinho Neto and to the interests of the working classes, we will not exchange that peace for a solution that is likely to endanger the gains already achieved and that does not take into account the just aspirations of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, for freedom and independence.

At the moment when preparations are under way to mark national Heroes Day and to honor the founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party calls on all the laboring masses, workers and peasants, combatants, students, women, youths, and pioneers to honor Neto's memory by reinforcing organization in defense and production.

Long live the memory and the teachings of Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

50 Workers, Officials Suspended for Theft

*MB051308 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] In Cuando Cubango Province a vast network of individuals, who, using their posts and their official functions within the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Home Trade, were stealing and speculating, was neutralized recently. As a result of the investigations, 50 workers and some home trade officials in Cuando Cubango were suspended on charges of stealing goods worth an estimated 1,164,660 kwanzas from the Huambo warehouses. The decision to suspend them was taken at a meeting between the provincial central body of home trade and its workers, which was chaired by the Cuando Cubango provincial commissioner, Comrade Manuel Francisco Tuta, batalha de Angola [battle of Angola].

The pilfered goods were seized as they were being sold in the suburbs of Menongue town, capital of Cuando Cubango, at speculative prices. They were immediately taken away to be sold later to members of the general public at stipulated prices. As the Cuando Cubango provincial commissioner announced at the meeting, severe measures will be taken against the apprehended saboteurs following the inquiry now under way. These measures will serve as an example to anybody who knowingly or unknowingly attempts to play the game of the enemy by damaging the country's economy through these criminal acts. ANGOP has learned that the theft and pilfering that have taken place at the home trade warehouses of Huambo and Namibe were often possible due to the delay in distributing the goods, which should have immediately been taken to other provinces.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Sends Letter to Perez de Cuellar

*MB071553 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
7 Sep 83*

[Text] The LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY reported today that the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, has sent a letter to the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressing appreciation at the initiative he has taken in consultation with the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] on the question of South Africa.

In his letter the minister states that despite the appeal which Lesotho has made that South Africa should exercise restraint on the issue of its demands that refugees be either returned to it or expelled, the selective economic sanctions, arms embargo, and selective nonapproval of overflight requests on nonscheduled flights continue, creating economic suffering for Lesotho citizens and the deterioration of the security situation on the Lesotho-South African frontiers.

The minister states that it is with regret that Lesotho and the office of the UNHCR have reluctantly agreed to start the procedures calculated towards the resettlement of some refugees to Third World countries. This is done as a way of removing obstacles that seem to obstruct the normalization of relations with South Africa. The minister has, however, repeated that Lesotho stands and shall always be ready to play her part in her faithful adherence of her obligations under the convention.

The minister of foreign affairs has also informed the UN secretary general on the attacks from South Africa at Moteff, where an innocent civilian was abducted and subsequently killed by thugs from South Africa, while others gave them mortar and bazooka cover from across the boundary. In Qacha's Nek mortar and bazooka fire from South Africa destroyed the supply store of the HCF [expansion unknown], resulting in the sustaining of two casualties who are now in hospital.

The minister has appealed to Mr Perez de Cuellar to intervene and request South Africa to release Lesotho's essential equipment that has gone through all the inspection procedures demanded by South Africa. Lesotho has also appealed to South

Africa not to allow her territory to be used as launching pad for attacks against Lesotho.

MAURITIUS

New Government To Continue Diego Garcia Efforts
AB061655 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Port Louis, Sept 6 (AFP) — The new Mauritian Government will continue its political and diplomatic efforts to recover the Chagos Archipelago, site of the United States military base of Diego Garcia, and the French-held island of Tromelin. The government's plans were spelled out by Governor-General Sir Drayendranath Burrenchobay at the official opening of parliament following the August 21 elections which returned Prime Minister Aneuroud Jugnauth to power at the head of a three-party coalition.

It was Sir Drayendranath's last "speech from the throne" before Mauritius is declared a republic within the Commonwealth with former Labor Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as president. The speech reiterated the government's policy of non-alignment and neutrality and said it would work towards making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and obtaining "the dismantling of all foreign bases as well as the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan." The government also reaffirmed its support for the Organization of African Unity, the struggle against racialism and colonialism, southern African liberation movements, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Indian Ocean commission of Mauritius, Seychelles and Madagascar.

In his domestic policy, where the government is facing a crisis of indebtedness and unemployment, Mr Jugnauth plans to nationalize five sugar processing plants (sugar is the country's main natural resources), but he will leave untouched the free trading zone, the tourist industry, the insurance companies and the banks. The age of retirement will be lowered, a 40 hour week introduced in the sugar industry and the more than a score of public holidays reduced in number. The government also promised to encourage a health trade union movement, maintain freedom of the press and autonomy of the broadcasting service, and set up an employment agency.

The government, consisting of Mr Jugnauth's Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), Labor and Deputy Prime Minister Sir Gaetan Duval's Social Democratic Party won 31, 11 and four seats respectively in the assembly. In opposition is the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) headed by Paul Berenger with 22 seats. Mr Berenger, a former finance minister who provoked the general election by breaking away with most of the then-ruling MMM earlier this year, lost his seat by 32 votes but returned to parliament under the system of giving eight extra seats to the "best losers" in order to ensure representation of all the different ethnic communities in Mauritius.

The Organization of the Rorigan People, who took both seats on the neighboring island of Rodrigues, is allied to the government. The speaker of parliament is Ajay Dubay of the MSM.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Nyerere, Kaunda Speak at Awards Ceremony
MB071236 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel has said the presence in Maputo of President Julius Nyerere and President Kenneth Kaunda is a reaffirmation of the unity of Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia in the continuing struggle for the complete liberation of Africa. The president was speaking at the Independence Square this morning at a ceremony during which Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda were awarded the Eduardo Mondlane Order, first class, which is the highest honor Mozambique confers. President Samora said that the people will always win in the struggle against the oppressors.

President Nyerere said the blood of Mozambique's freedom fighters and of Frelimo's first president, Eduardo Mondlane, has been shed to make us all more free. He said the bond of friendship and fraternity that had been forged during the liberation struggle should be maintained and strengthened during the continuing struggle to liberate Africa from the remaining vestiges of colonialism and apartheid, and from economic dependence and underdevelopment. We will always work together in this struggle, President Nyerere added.

President Kaunda said it was a great honor to be associated with the name of Eduardo Mondlane, who had been a man of great intellect, a revolutionary, and a hero of the Mozambican revolution. Although President Mondlane had been killed by Portuguese agents, his ideas were immortal. Frelimo has achieved his great visions of a nonracial society and was striving to create peace and stability in a free and prosperous Mozambique, President Kaunda said. However, he added, President Mondlane had realized that Mozambique could not be truly independent without the liberation of the rest of Africa, and Frelimo was pursuing this cause with its continuing assistance to those who are still struggling for freedom.

The ceremony was part of today's celebrations of Victory Day. The day marks the anniversary of the signing of agreements in Lusaka by which Portugal acknowledged the defeat of colonialism by the armed struggle for national liberation.

Attend Reception
MB071448 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] In Maputo early this afternoon, President Samora Machel gave a reception for Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who this morning were awarded the Eduardo Mondlane Order, first class, the highest honor in the People's Republic of Mozambique. During the reception, the Mozambique head of state offered a toast to peace in the world, to early independence for Namibia, as well as to the overthrow of apartheid in South Africa. The Tanzanian and Zambian presidents left Maputo for their own countries this afternoon.

Portuguese Minister of State Arrives on Visit
MB021426 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The Portuguese minister of state, Almeida Santos, arrived in Maputo this morning on a 4-day official visit to Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel. At Maputo International Airport, Minister Almeida Santos was welcomed by the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, Major General Jacinto Veloso. Also present at the airport were the state inspector, Major General Raimundo Pachinuapa, and the director of the African studies center of Eduardo Mondlane University, Aquino de Braganca.

Meets Machel, Departs

MB071244 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Portugal's minister of state, Almeida Santos, has said his talks with Mozambique officials were frankly positive. Mr Santos said this before leaving Maputo for home after completing a 5-day visit to Mozambique yesterday. During his stay in the country Mr Santos was received by President Samora Machel and several other senior government officials. He also had discussions on bilateral cooperation with several ministers, including Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso, Justice Minister Oscar Monteiro, Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, and Agricultural Minister Joao Ferreira.

Resistance Movement Cited on Soviet Captives
LD071342 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The resistance movement in Mozambique, Renamo, says it will not humiliate 24 mining technicians from the Soviet Union that it has captured. A representative of Renamo in Lisbon has warned that any rescue attempt by Mozambican Government forces could cause the deaths of the captives. Reports from the Mozambique capital Maputo say government forces have the Renamo forces which captured the Russians under control, indicating that the force has been located and is being trapped. Renamo has so far not made any demands for the release of its Soviet captives.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Algiers Representative Holds Press Conference
PM060958 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 26-27 Aug 83
p 12

[Unattributed report: "We Reject All Attempts at Neocolonial Solutions"]

[Text] The SWAPO representative in Algiers held a press conference at FLN Party headquarters to mark the 17th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle in Namibia. On this occasion he launched an appeal to all peoples loving freedom and justice, asking them to join the Namibian people in celebrating

the historic day of 26 August. Assessing the last 17 years, the SWAPO representative said that the Namibian people's struggle had achieved several objectives, such as the political mobilization of the masses and the victories in the field by the fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], the armed branch of SWAPO.

The political maneuvers undertaken with the blessing of the Reagan administration in the United States and the Western Contact Group were rejected by the Namibian people, who are demanding implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. "Faced with the fascist and terrorist South African regime's colonial tyranny and the Reagan administration's military threat, the Namibian people, under SWAPO's leadership, are determined to continue and step up the armed struggle. The Namibian people will reject all attempts by South Africa and its allies to impose a neocolonial regime in Namibia," the SWAPO representative reaffirmed.

Finally, before launching an urgent appeal to the international community for it to use every means to thwart the plans to destabilize southern Africa drawn up in imperialist circles and implemented by the Pretoria regime, the SWAPO representative expressed the Namibian people's solidarity with and support for the South African, Palestinian, West Saharan, Chilean, and Salvadoran peoples and all anti-imperialist forces in the world.

The Polisario representative, for his part, read a statement of support for the struggling Namibian people on behalf of all the liberation movements accredited in Algiers. "The Namibian people's heroic resistance and the armed resistance waged by the PLAN, which enjoys support from the OAU, United Nations, and Nonaligned Movement, reflect the desire and thirst for freedom for Namibia's oppressed people," the statement stressed.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC's Tambo Says Reagan 'Speaks Arrangantly'
AB052130 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT Sep 83

[Text] Amsterdam, Sept 5 (AFP) — The president of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, today fiercely criticised South African policy and the Reagan administration, and called on West Europeans to step up anti-apartheid action. In a fiery speech at the opening of the academic year at Amsterdam University, Mr Tambo said that U.S. support was allowing the apartheid regime to increase pressure on neighbour states which helped "South African democratic fronts". The ANC, which has been outlawed in South Africa since 1960, is the country's main nationalist organisation.

Mr Tambo said that the Reagan administration "speaks arrogantly in the name of the West and sets out a strategy for resolving the problems of southern Africa in its own narrow interest". But, he said, it was for Western Europe to decide whether it wished to accept the role of a minor and to make clear its position on the U.S. "declaration of responsibility" for the region. U.S. policy was motivated neither by a genuine concern for freedom nor the preservation of peace, Mr Tambo said. It was

"born of a mentality that regards Africa and other parts of the Third World as Washington's private ranch and cattle range."

Washington was less concerned with "giving apartheid a face-lift" than "restoring colonial control over southern Africa by an alliance between the U.S.A. and the white minority racists," he said. Mr Tambo said that the world was already "savouring the bitter fruits of the self-proclaimed omniscience of the Reagan administration. The U.S.A., for decades content to play the role of an onlooker in relation to developments in southern Africa, has since the mid-70s put itself into centre-stage and now wishes to dictate both the terms and the pace of change.

"Countries, governments and movements that over decades have contributed positively to the unfolding struggle in our region for reasons of altruism and to discharge solemn obligations to the international community are today stigmatised as outsiders, interventionists or expansionists." He warned "southern Africa is on the march, its people have staked out their claim for a new, fuller and uplifting life and we shall not turn back from our goal. It poses a challenge to the peoples of Western Europe, whose past history is so closely entwined with the trials and tribulations of our people."

Mr Tambo called for West European states to impose total isolation on South Africa — economic, political, cultural and military — in order to press for democratisation there. West Europe could, he said, show initiative by asking in the United Nations about the South African troop presence in Angola. The ANC leader also cast doubt on the role of multinational corporations on the evolution of the standard of living of South African workers. He said it was clear that in most cases such companies paid their employees better, but because of their obligations to the apartheid regime, they could not contribute to the democratisation of South Africa and thereby to the raising of the standard of living of the black population.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves for Ireland, U.S., Canada

MB080630 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare last night for a 2-week visit to the Republic of Ireland, the United States, and Canada. Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by four Cabinet ministers and senior government officials. During his visit, the prime minister will hold talks with the heads of the three states. He is expected back later this month.

Government Announces Development Spending Plans

MB080750 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
8 Sep 83

[Text] The government is to spend one-third of the money allocated for the public national investment program during the next 3 years on rural development. This was announced in Harare yesterday by the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero. The minister was speaking to newsmen when he issued the second volume of the government's Transitional National Development Plan. The volume is a follow-up to the first, which was published in November last year. The new volume details the government's planned spending in all areas of development during the next 3 years. Besides rural development, the money will also be used in housing, social services, transport and communications, water development, and energy. Comrade Chidzero said the public sector investment plan — PSIP — will be financed by the budget, loans, and grants of money from public corporations.

AL-BA'TH Interviews Junblatt 31 August*PM071441 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 11*

[Unattributed report on telephone interview with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt on 31 August]

[Excerpt] Damascus — *Al-Ba'th*, AFP — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Leader Walid Junblatt has reaffirmed the Lebanese Nationalist Forces' refusal to participate in the dialogue farce urged by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, especially after the massacre of patriotic and innocent people in Beirut by the factional Army.

Al-Ba'th telephoned Mr Junblatt last night to enquire about the latest developments in Lebanon. Junblatt said: I have held urgent contacts with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, former President Franjijah and former Prime Minister Karami on the current situation. Mr Birri assured me of his principled rejection of the dialogue farce with the authorities and he asserted that all the statements attributed to him on this matter are merely attempts to mislead the public opinion and divide the ranks. President Franjijah and Prime Minister Karami stressed the same position and expressed full support for us. They also emphasized their rejection of dialogue under the threat of the factional Army.

Answering another question on developments in the situation Mr Junblatt said: Some areas are surrounded by the Army in Al-Musaytibah, Al-Lajji, and Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq where refugees from Ad-Dikwanah have taken shelter.

He added: The Government's Army has occupied the main areas and we expect it to continue its assault on populated areas today. As regards the southern suburbs [of Beirut], they are standing fast and the morale of the fighters is high.

Referring to the support extended to the Army by the U.S. forces and the multinational forces, Junblatt said that the support and actual participation of these forces with the Army of the authorities has been noticeable. This, he added, makes us wonder about the role of these forces. Have they come to protect the camps, as they claim, or to support the Army?

Concluding his interview with *Al-Ba'th*, Junblatt said: What these forces are doing reminds us of what happened at about the same time last year, when these forces suddenly withdrew to pave the way for the implementation of the Sabra and Shatila massacre. Today the massacre is being carried out in the presence and with the support of these forces.

PSP Denies Shelling French Positions in Beirut*JN072040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] A responsible source of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today categorically denied reports that the party's forces shelled the French forces' positions in Beirut, saying that the PSP had previously expressed appreciation for a number of positive stands taken by these forces. The source added that the shelling to which western Beirut, particularly the Qasr as-

Sunawbar area, was exposed was from the positions of the Phalangist army and its militias which are stationed in areas under the Phalangist control. The sources said: We hope that the commanders of the French units stationed in Beirut will ascertain the sources of the shelling before mounting provocative actions which harm the existing relations between our party and the French Government, whose positive stands on the Lebanese situation we highly appreciate.

PSP Won't Fire on Phalangists in Certain Areas*JN072052 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2032 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — Since the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and its allies in the National Salvation Front are careful not to accidentally harm the elements of the multinational forces, the command of the PSP and its allies have decided not to fire on the Phalangist militias and the Phalangist army stationed in areas in which the multinational forces are present. The PSP and its allies in the National Salvation Front (?hope) that the multinational forces will not allow the Phalangist militias to use their positions to commit aggression against the Lebanese people.

VOAL Reports Explosion; Qulaylat Uninjured*NC071016 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0955 GMT 7 Sep 83*

[Text] Dear listeners, we have received the following: The revolutionary security committee of the Al-Murabitun forces declares that at 1110 an explosion occurred in a car laden with 200 kg of highly explosive materials and surreptitiously placed in front of the Al-Murabitun cell headquarters and the emergency center of the Lebanese National Red Crescent. The explosion caused extensive material and human losses.

The revolutionary security committee reports that it possessed accurate information on the identity of the car.

During the occurrence of the savage and cowardly explosion, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun — was making an inspection tour of the emergency center of the Lebanese National Red Crescent. With the help of divine providence, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat was not harmed in any way. We tell our masses that there is no need for concern. We pledge to you that we are together marching on the road. We also inform you that all employees of the radio are safe.

VOL Reports Mass Executions in Syria*NC080800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0820 GMT 8 Sep 83*

[Text] According to information available to the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian forces carried out mass executions in the Tudmur military prison in the past few days. According to the same information, over 200 people were executed, including 20 Palestinians from the 'Arafat group.